

SECRET

RADIO FILE NO.

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

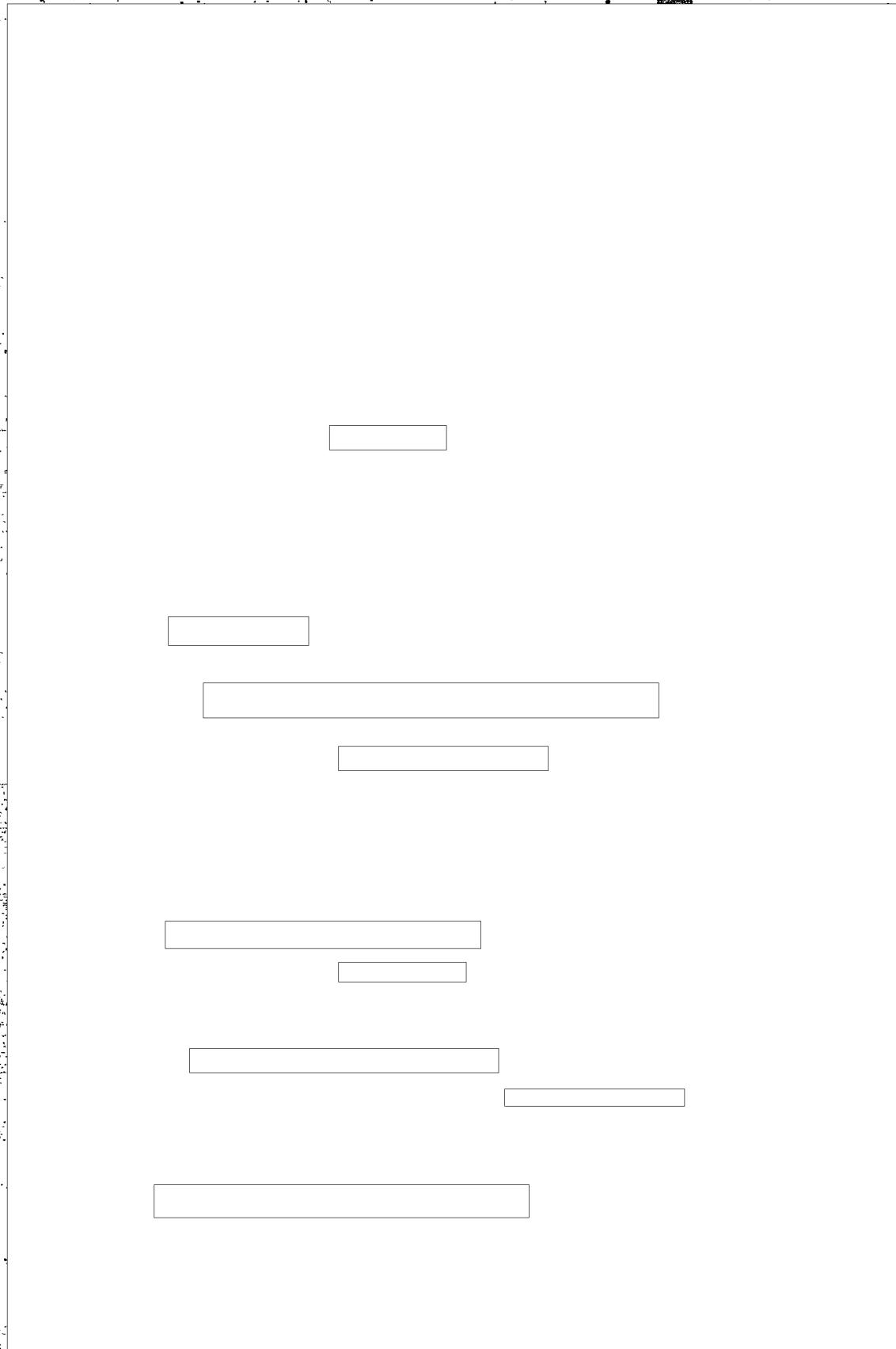
INSTRUCTIONS: This Office Memorandum is the "TOP" document. Blank lines should be continued with "See" number to the "TOP" document above & the name of the office under each document. Each document date and time should be placed above each document date. Blank lines for routing and routing sheet should ~~not~~ be removed from the standard ~~ROUTING~~ document.

| FROM: RI/AM | | | | DOCUMENT NUMBER: HKNA-04072 | |
|--------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | | DOCUMENT DATE | |
| TO | ROOM NO. | DATE RECEIVED | DATE FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS |
| 1. WH/REG | BARTON | | | | NOTE: If a copy or attachments are removed from this document, note the location of the copy and/or attached material. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained in the files of the Desk, and the Central File, check the proper boxes. |
| 2. <i>See 3</i> | | 3 | 3 | | |
| 3. C/Carb | | | | | 3-4: Left's notes available to the ^{central} ¹⁻³ interested desks the names & addresses reported here. |
| 4. Paul (10) | | 2/29 | 2/29 | RFB | 4-5: General card prepared on page 5 & info from 4 re Gold's poison transfer. |
| 5. WH/melvin | | 17 Dec 1963 | | | |
| 6. C/Touch | | | | | |
| 7. WH/Intelligence | | 10/12/63 | | | |
| 8. C/Finance | 10001 | 2/29 | | | |
| 9. C/Intelligence | | | | | |
| 10. C/Intelligence | | | | | |
| 11. C/Intelligence | | | | | |
| 12. RI/AM | 264-1153 | | | | |
| 13. RI/AM | | | | | |
| 14. RI/PI | 1600L | | | | |
| | | | | FILE NUMBER | |
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TOP SECRET

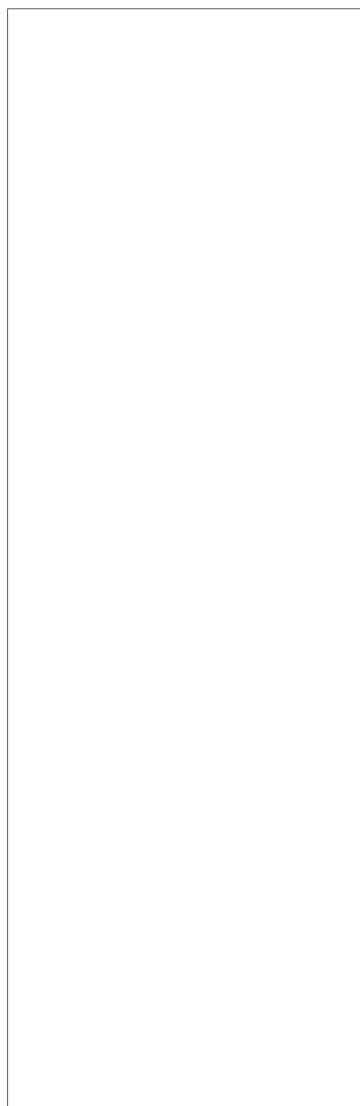
SECRET

FBI - IN 20 20928



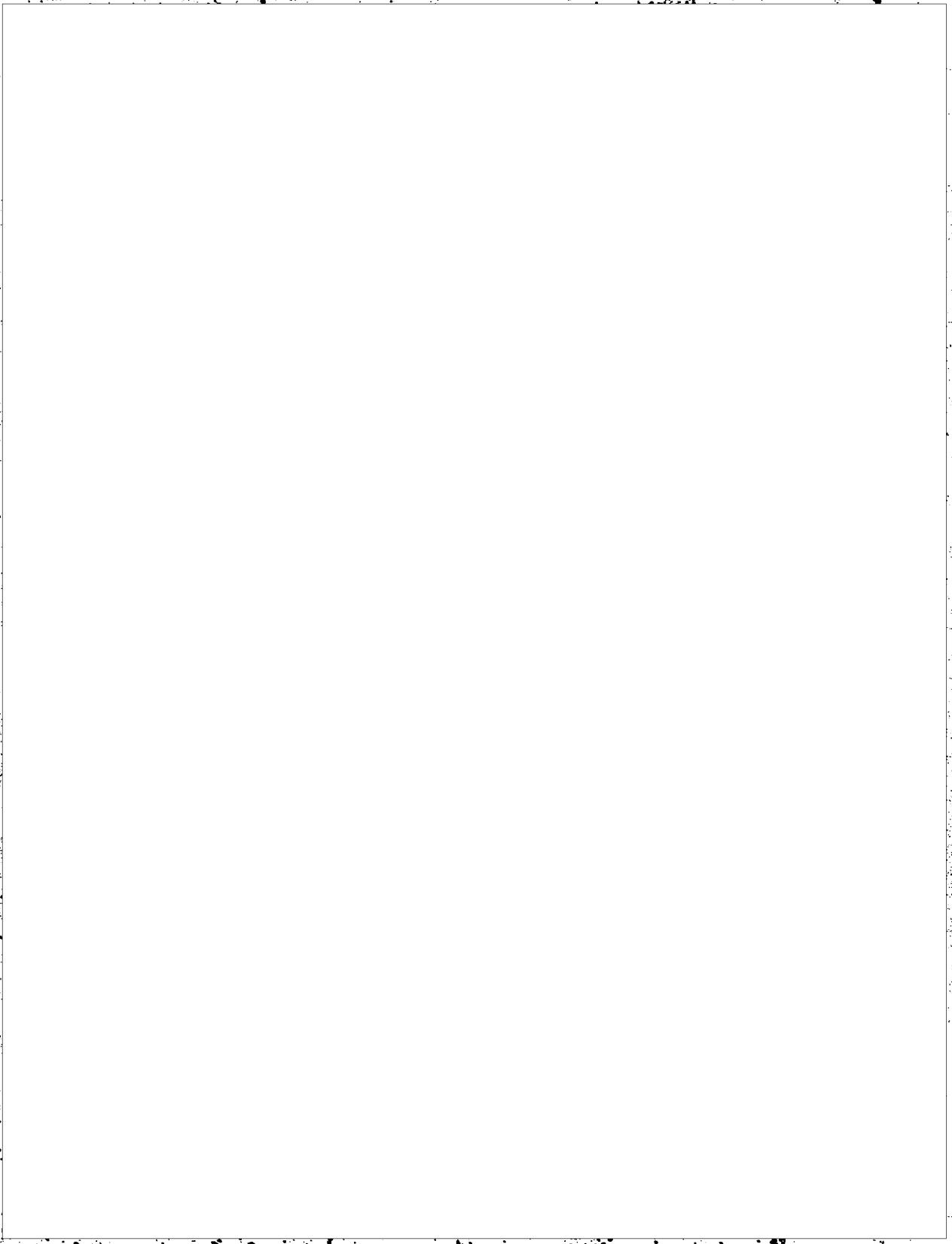
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POOR QUALITY REPRODUCTION
UNAVOIDABLE



14-00000

POOR QUALITY REPRODUCTION
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SECRET
(WHEN FILLED IN)

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Use officer design
Draw a line across the sheet under
This Routing and Record sheet should"TO" column. Number each comment to correspond with the number in the "TO" column.
Comment. Each officer should date and initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
removed from the attached RECORD document.

| FROM: RI/AN | | | | DOCUMENT NUMBER | HKHA-04002 |
|----------------|----------|------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|
| | | | | DOCUMENT DATE | |
| TO | ROOM NO. | DATE RECEIVED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS | |
| 1. WH/REG | BARTON | 5 NOV 1957 | E/J | NOTE: If a copy or attachments are removed from the attached document, note the location of the copy and/or attachment hereon. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained in the files at the Desk, call the Central File Section for permanent loan. | |
| 2. Br 3 | | | J | | |
| 3. Clerk/Chief | | 6 NOV 1957 | N | | |
| 4. Capt/Pl | | | MC | COPY RETAINED - 1 phone 1 day | |
| 5. Capt/Pl | | | X | | |
| 6. WH/PI | | 21 NOV 1957 | dear | DV copy made for JMKEL file | |
| 7. WKS/Senior | | 25 NOV 1957 | RS | | |
| 8. REGULUS | | | | REFERRED 12-7 DS ret w/ sec's fwd 201 FILE OPENED ON THE BASIS OF THIS DOCUMENT | |
| 9. | | | | | |
| 10. | | | | | |
| 11. | | | JW | | |
| 12. RI/AD | | 27 NOV 1957 | JW | 4 NOV 1957 | |
| 13. RITY | | | JW | FILE NUMBER | |
| 14. RI/PI | 1400L | | JW | NO 22258 | ABSTRACT 0601 |
| | | | | ENCLOSURE | INDEX |
| | | | | DATE PROCESSED | 31 Oct 57 |

FORM NO. 610a USE PREVIOUS
1 SEP. 56 EDITIONS

SECRET

1277/67

VIA: A T P
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)DISPATCH NO. HKL-4-1002(201-)
Local File No.
27-22-10SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, WHD

FROM : ~~asst~~ Chief of Station, Habana *SPR*

SUBJECT: GENERAL—Operational/JMKEEL

SPECIFIC—Subject of Reference

Reference: DIR 38898, 8 October 1957

DATE: 31 October 1957

Action Required: None, information only.

1. In accordance with reference, there follow details of Subject's case. Attachment A is a memorandum furnished to the local ODACID which reviewed the derogatory information in Station files on Subject. Attachment B is a paraphrased copy of the ODACID cable to Washington recommending a favorable decision in his non-immigrant visa case.

2. By virtue of Subject's youth, his record to date, and his promising future, he was listed as a JMKEEL target in June 1957. Contact was established with him in about August 1957 as a consequence of his non-immigrant visa application, and about six meetings have been held with him since that time, ostensibly for the purpose of fully clarifying his visa status. When and if Subject obtains his visa, PRQ Part I will be forwarded according to established JMKEEL procedure.

3. For Headquarters information, the fabricated information mentioned in paragraph 2B of Attachment A is that reported in HKL-954, 5 January 1955, and HKL-943, 28 December 1954. AMPUTEE admitted to on 26 August 1957 that this information was fabricated.

Andrew T. Merton
Andrew T. Merton

Attachments: U/S/C

A-Memo, Subject: (Subject of Reference) 4 pages in triplicate U/S/C
B-ODACID Cable No. 200, 1 page in triplicate, dated 2 October 1957 U/S/C

Distribution:

3 - Washington w/attachs. U/S/C
2 - Files w/attachs.

25 October 1957

AFY/mrm

FOCM NO.
MAR 1949 51-28A

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

RI COPY

701-309258

UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL
USE ONLY CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

RIAN

TO:

5/catt A
HKA 4002

DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE
RECEIVED FORWARDEDOFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

WH 046 BARTON

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POUCH MATERIAL
**SEPARATE COVER
 ENCLOSURE**
EXPEDITE

| | | | |
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| 13. | | | |
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201-309358

PICKET 57

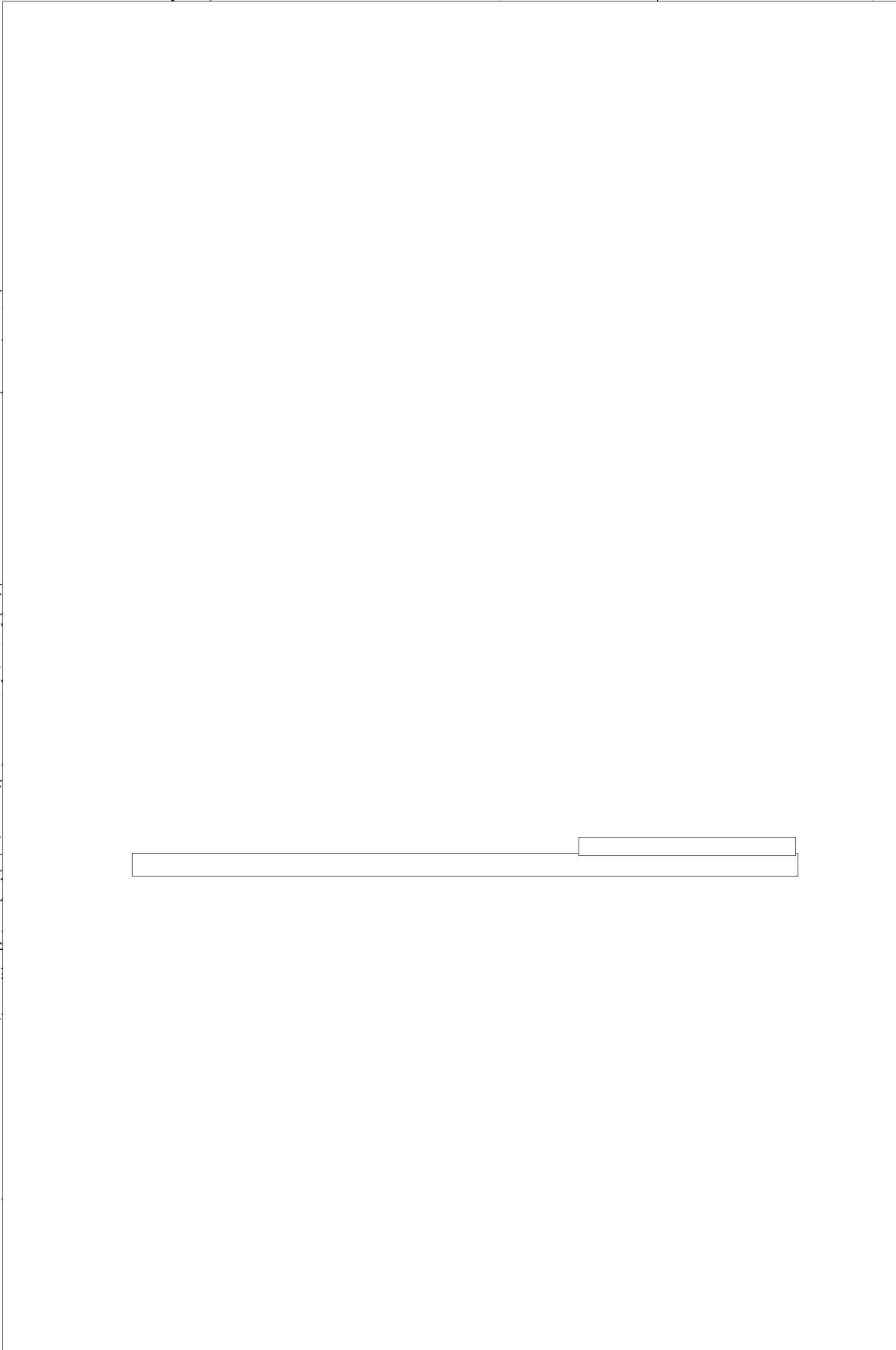
FORM 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

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SECRET

Separate Cover Attachment to HFM-A-1002, 31-October 1957

SECRET



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1951 - 5752-2

| | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------|
| FORM DS 92b 12-1-51 | | DEPARTMENT OF STATE | TELEPHONE |
| DIVISION OF SECURITY | | | |
| REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION | | | |
| To: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PLANS (CIA) | | From: | Date: |
| | | TO | 10/4/57 |
| DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE | | | |
| I NAME | | (If married please include maiden name) | |
| ALIASES AND NICKNAMES | | SEX | Cuban |
| ADDRESS | | OCCUPATION AND NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER | |
| ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA | | | |
| CONTROL: THIS REQUEST PLACED WITH THE DIVISION OF SECURITY BY: | | | |
| DIVISION OR AGENCY | | REASON FOR REQUEST, OR TYPE OF PROGRAM | |
| VISA OFFICE Security Branch | | VISA - Security Case | |
| DATE | | | |
| 10/1/57 | | | |
| II RESULTS OF THIS REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION: | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NO RECORD <input type="checkbox"/> SECURITY INFORMATION ATTACHED <input type="checkbox"/> NO DEROGATORY INFORMATION <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Use reverse side for reporting) | | | |
| REFERRED 100-26157 | | | |
| CHECKED BY | | DATE | |
| III FOR USE OF DIVISION OF SECURITY: APPROVAL AND SIGNATURE D. W. DIV. BRANCH PLEADER KEYS | | | |
| VISA OFFICE SECURITY BRANCH DEPT. OF STATE 100-26157 VI 00765022 (Date) | | | |

Encl-1

RI COPY

456 SE/MK/BM
DATE 08 OCT 1957

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

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| | |
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| ROUTING | |
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |
| OCT 9 8 1 10 57 | |
| REC'D CABLE SECT. | |
| ROUTINE | |
| IN 19889 | |

TO DIRECTOR
 FROM HAVANA
 ACTION WH 5
 INFO CI, CI/OPS, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, S/C 2

TO DIR INFO CITE HAVA 037

REF: A. DIR 38898 (OUT 98169)
 B. HKHA 3653

SUBJ PROMINENT ORTHODOX YOUTH LEADER, JMREEL CONTACT
 (SEE REF B) PAST TWO MONTHS. FURNISHED DOC INFO PROVE ANTI-
 COMMIE STAND. STATION REVIEWED DEROG INFO PER ODACID CABLE
 200, CLEARED SATISFACTION [REDACTED] OFFICER HANDLING CASE.
 WILL POUCH DETAILS. URGE ODACID EXPEDITE FAVORABLE DECISION
 AND CLEARANCE INS IDLEWILD.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: REQUESTED CLARIFICATION STATIONS INTEREST ISSUANCE VISA
 REPORTED IN ODACID CABLE NO. 200 2 OCT.

| | | |
|---------------|---|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ABSTRACT | X | INDEX |
| DATE 8 Oct 57 | | |

SECRET

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED. Copy No.

SECRET

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 10600 01544 0800

INSTRUCTIONS: Use office designations in the "TO" column. Number each recipient to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Show a line through the number under each recipient. Each office should forward initial reports before Route Routing. This Routing and Record sheet should NOT be retained after the original RECORD document.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|---------------|----------|--|----------|
| FROM: RITA | | | | DOCUMENT NUMBER HKK-01544. | |
| TO | ROOM NO | DATE RECEIVED | INITIALS | DOCUMENT DATE 20 AUG 1957 | |
| 1. RITA | 101 | 8/13 | S/J | COMMENTS | |
| 2. 1037, 110 | 213 | 8/13 | 11/C | NOTE: If a copy or attachment is removed from the attached document, note the location of the copy and its attachment date. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained to the time of the Post, call the Central File Section for permanent file. | |
| | | 8/13 | 8/13 | COPY DETACHED /Chorus Subject | |
| | | 8/13 | 8/13 | RECORDED | |
| | | 8/13 | 8/13 | DISTRIBUTED IN 044-3322-A04 | |
| | | 8/13 | 8/13 | NOT FOR RELEASE FOR FOLLOWING | |
| | | 8/13 | 8/13 | FILED ON | |
| | | 8/13 | 8/13 | FILE NUMBER 44 | |
| | | 8/13 | 8/13 | 44-3322-005 | ABSTRACT |
| | | 8/13 | 8/13 | 30 AUG 1957 | INDEX |
| RECORDED BY: RITA | | | | RECORDED BY: RITA | |

TELETYPE

SECRET

BOMBER

CONFIDENTIAL

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| From: Habana | Report No: HK-1461 Local File No: |
| No. of Pages: 2 | No. of Enclosures: None |
| Report Made By: [redacted] | Approved By: [redacted] |
| Distribution: J3 - Wash.w/mat | |
| By copy to: 1 - [redacted] | |
| 1 - [redacted] | |
| 2 - Files | |

Source Cryptonym: See contents. References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

SUBJECT: Mario Danich RIVADULLA y Carredo

Comments: [redacted] arranged an introduction to RIVADULLA on 8 July, and he has since been seen [redacted] on several occasions.

The 5 January 1955 report was from AMPELT (HK-954); the 6 November 1952 report from AELU (HK-27); both were appraised as J3. RIVADULLA, who was denied a visitor's visa in November, 1955 largely on the strength of those two reports from the Station, is still interested in obtaining the visa and willing to clarify his status *vis-à-vis* the J3 and FSP with the local OASCD.

It is believed this report will assist in answering that portion of the latest periodic requirements list, forwarded under HKH-S-2370, concerning RIVADULLA.

CONFIDENTIAL

R1-COPY

17-9-5

COMPONENTS

| | | | |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| COUNTRY | Peru | REPORT NO. | ME-1554 |
| SUBJECT | Major Daniel RIVAS Y Cárcezo | DATE OF REPORT | 20 August 1957 |
| | | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |

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DATE OF
ISSUE,
PLACE &
DRAFTING

VOLUME 2

points

Mario Daniel RIVERA y Cárdenas,

1. There is no Communist penetration of the Orthodox Party youth organization, although there are probably a few "fellow-travelers" or Communist-oriented persons in that organization; if so, however, they have no influence. No pact or agreement between the Orthodox youth organization and the Communist Socialists (the Cuban Communist Youth Organization) now exists or ever has existed. The Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) and the PSC were outlawed in Cuba, however, all of the opposition parties and their youth sections participated with Communist representatives in opposition meetings and shared a platform with them. This program, on the part of the other oppositionists had nothing to do with the Cuban Communists' Communism, but was carried on for strictly tactical purposes by each opposition group. It is a Communist practice to use without cut-and-paste the names of leaders of other opposition groups in their manifestos and declarations at times. In fact, PAVILLA's name was so used by the Communists on a number of occasions without his knowledge, and he had recently to issue a statement to the press to clarify that he is not a Communist, and never has been either a Communist, a sympathizer or fellow-traveler. He has been active in Orthodox Party affairs since the 1950's. PAVILLA believes that Communist ideology and economic theory is not applicable to the Cuban situation and that it holds nothing of value for Cuban politicians.

2. At the time of the 1954 general elections, the combined numerical strength of the Orthodox Party youth was between 70,000 and 10,000. Since that time, however, the Partido Nacionalista Democrático (PND, National Revolutionary Party), led by Jose Llano, SO Llano, and Llano's 70 Movimiento under the leadership of Dr. Fidel CASTRO, have drawn to them a considerable number of Orthodox youth, so that the PND group is at present considerably larger. PAVILLA will shortly resign from the Orthodox youth organization and affiliate himself with the PND. He is a great admirer of Jose Llano, and who he believes has a bright political future in Cuba. On the other hand, PAVILLA (Millay) of the Orthodox, a national leader of the Orthodox Christian Party, does not have the same admiration for Llano nor the latter's appeal to Cuban youth. The emphasis importance to PAVILLA that the several independent sectors of the Orthodox Christian Party could merge to form a Nationalist party.

卷之三

- 3 - Washington w/nat
- 1 - Santiago de Cuba
- 1 - Ambassador, Legal Attaché
- 2 - Paris

C-O-X-F-I-D-E-X-F-I-A-L

2

Comments:

1. Several previous reports from this office, dated 6 November 1952, and 5 January 1955, from independent sources, and whose contents were considered to be possibly true, said that a pact had been made between certain leaders of the FDF and the CP, on one hand, and the Orthodox youth on the other hand, whose purpose was support of PNP activities. RIVADILLA, Montejo, and Orlando RODRIGUEZ, national leaders of the Orthodox youth, were named as being either Communists or sympathizers of the CP within the Orthodox youth and principals in the pact. This office has not been able to confirm the existence of the reported pact.
2. The newspaper El Maestro, 13 December 1956, carries a statement to the press made by RIVADILLA and Oscar TOROES, in the capacity of Orthodox youth leaders, in which they deny authorization to the CP to use Cuban names upon a document signed by Cuban Communists, that asked for guarantees for the 26 of July Movement personnel in the Sierra Maestra and a comite-frente. RIVADILLA and TOROES state that while they fully support the message of the document, they refuse to join in signing it with those (i.e., the Cuban Communists) who do not make the same petition for the Hungarian revolutionaries who died by the thousands in Budapest. They conclude by saying that their press statement clarifies their support of guarantees for the 26 of July Movement, their desire for a just solution to Cuba's political problem, and their sentiments against those (i.e., the Cuban Communists) who still have not satisfactorily explained the Soviet crime committed in Hungary.
3. The newspapers Avance, 30 April 1957, and Informacion, 5 May 1957, contain a statement to the press from RIVADILLA in which he says that during a recent television round-table program his name was included with others in remarks made by a member of the Autentico Party, as being accused as Communists by the FMC. That labor leader Eusebio UJAL Barniol, a participant in the round-table, replied that he didn't know about the others mentioned, but he did not believe RIVADILLA was a Communist, but would investigate the matter. After ridiculing UJAL in the role of private detective, RIVADILLA says that he doesn't have to reiterate his democratic convictions or his anti-DATISTA record, nor repeat that he is not, nor has ever been, a Communist or anything like one. He concludes by challenging UJAL to find any Communist antecedent in his records.
4. RIVADILLA announced his new PNP affiliation in the local press during the last week of July 1957.

C-O-X-F-I-D-E-X-F-I-A-L



SECRET

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY: Cuba

REPORT NO: HKX-1482

SUBJECT: Felipe Antonio Cecilio
MARTINEZ Ortega

DATE OF INFO: 27 April 1957

1. On orders from Colonel Conrado CARRATALA Ugaldó, Chief of the Direction Department of the Cuban National Police, Subject 1 was arrested on 27 April 1957 and confined in the 13th Precinct Station in Havana. At the time of his arrest, Subject had in his possession copies of fundamental works by Cuba and the USSR, Condor de Arte y Ciencia, 1955, and works by the USSR, Jan KARLOVSKY, Henry LAROUSSE, Curry Williams, MAX and Maurice MILLIS, among other Communist materials. A subsequent investigation of MARTINEZ by an agent of the Buro para la Represion de Actividades Comunistas (BAC; Bureau for Repression of Communist Activities) revealed the following information:

2. MARTINEZ was born in Havana on 23 August 1927, his father being Cecilio MARTINEZ González and his mother Adelia ORTEGA Carrasco. He resides with his parents at Calle Calzada de Managua No. 25, ground floor, in Montilla. He is single and a student in the final year at the Commercial Sciences School of the University of Havana. For the past year and a half he has also been employed in the Lighting Department of the Electro Sales Company, Inc., Office 204, Havana. Subject has a sister named Carmen Elena MARTINEZ Ortega, aged 32 years, married to Alberto MIRET, who is employed as cashier in the Arco del Sol Company store, Havana. His sister is a graduate of the Normal School but is not presently working. He did not recall his sister's address. MARTINEZ stated that both he and his parents are registered in the Central Havana Municipal Electoral Junta; he is a member of the Orthodox Party and his father a Liberal Party member; he was a member of the Catholic Youth (Juventud Católica) from 1943 until 1951. He declared that on several occasions Paulo VARELA VARELA had approached him to join the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist Youth Organization) but that he had not done so.

3. Under interrogation, MARTINEZ said he was not a member of the Cuban Communist Party but sympathetic with Communist doctrine. He is a member of El Maestro and was formerly a member of the Asociación Latino-América Libre (ALL, Free Latin America Association). In 1951 he was second vice-president of the Commercial Sciences Student Association at the University of Havana.

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Report No. HK-11482, Page 2
 Date 10 May 1957

In 1953 he attended the Fourth World Youth Festival held in Warsaw, Poland. MARTINEZ stated he left Cuba by air for the United States, where he remained for several days visiting a number of universities; he departed from the United States for France via sea and, upon his arrival in France, took a train direct to Warsaw. While attending the Festival, he was invited by members of the Chinese delegation present to visit Communist China. MARTINEZ accepted, traveling across the USSR to China, where he remained for a short period of time. He returned to Cuba via Czechoslovakia, Austria, France and Spain. His complete trip lasted approximately six months.

Comments

1. MARTINEZ was one of three Cuban delegates of the Cuban University Students' Federation to the Fifth National Student Congress of the U.S. National Student Association (USA) held in Bloomington, Indiana, in August 1952. The Cuban delegates denounced dictatorship in general and succeeded in having the Congress pass a resolution condemning the FRANCO dictatorship specifically. May, 3 March 1953, contains an article showing Subject active with MARTINEZ, Raul VALDES Vivo, and Armando RAMOS, among others, in organizing a "Congreso Martiano por los Derechos de la Juventud." El Mambi, 10 June 1954, contains an invitation to the public issued by the Pro-Cuban University Students' Committee, to attend a meeting. Subject is shown as a member of this Committee, together with student Communists VALDES, Celia BANCHEZ Armento, and Alvaro CHARLES Trujillo, among others. A report dated 5 August 1955, from a source whose reliability had not been determined, indicated MARTINEZ was an active Cuban Communist Party leader who had traveled to Communist China and the USSR.
2. VALDES, who until recently was a prominent Communist student leader at the University of Havana, has been the subject of numerous reports in the past.
3. "Nuestro Tiempo" is a Cuban Communist cultural front organization. Subject signed a statement by the Free Latin America Association distributed in October 1956 together with Cuban Communists Celia and Juana BANCHEZ Armento, Dr. Sarah PASCUAL, and reported sympathizers. No Association is a Cuban Communist-front organization.

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51-17266

6 MAY 57
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Report No. HX-1177 Local File No.

From:

No. of Pages: Two

No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By:

Distribution:

By copy to: 42-Washington Orally to: None 2-Files

Source Cryptonym:

References: HX-1142, 27 March 1957

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Subject: Views of Rafael GARCIA BÁRCENA on Cuban Political Situation.

63-3/318636

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Classification
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FILE IN 201-209858

Form No. 10-102
GSA 10-24 5-1-50

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9-9-59

SECRET**INFORMATION REPORT**

COUNTRY: Cuba

REPORT NO. HH-1177

SUBJECT: Views of Rafael GARCIA Biscena on Cuban Political Situation

DATE OF INFO: 6 May 1957

1. Rafael GARCIA Biscena said that recently he had been in conference with Roberto TORANDETE, leader of one of the three factions of the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo) and that he had been asked to try to bring together the three factions of the Ortodoxo Party: the groups of AGRACENTE, OCHOA, and Carlos MARQUEZ Sterling.
2. GARCIA Biscena would like to maneuver himself into the position of being the Ortodoxo candidate for President of Cuba in the 1958 elections. He said that it is too soon to attempt a reconciliation in the Party and that his own tactic is to maintain contact with all the opposition political leaders in the hope that at a propitious time he will be the one person about whom no faction would have any strong objections. Subject said there was no first-class political party in Cuba but that the Ortodoxos were the least objectionable and the name of the party had not been tarnished as was true of the Auténticos, nor was it a party of petty politicians seeking power. Of the three factions in the Ortodoxos, OCHOA controls the party political machinery, AGRACENTE controls the excitable and revolutionary group in which youth and students are prominent, and MARQUEZ Sterling leads only a small segment of the party. He said that the Ortodoxo Youth will not present a difficult problem within the party once they can be convinced that the way to power is not through violence but through participation in the 1958 elections. The Youth are strong enough to veto a presidential candidate but probably will not take a leading part in selecting one. He did not feel that MAX LESNICK or Francisco CALONE had a great deal of influence among the Youth at present and said that Mario MATILLA was the most respected of the Youth leaders. This group eschews violent revolutionary action.
3. GARCIA Biscena pictures himself as the person who can influence the Ortodoxo Youth to abandon revolutionary methods, and toward this end he is writing a series of articles for such widely-read magazines as *Bohemia* in which he points out to the Youth that times have changed since he (GARCIA Biscena) led the Youth in the assault on Camp Columbia. He said that his complete reversal of policy is going to confuse Cuban youth, but he feels it is the only way to bring unity to the party and prepare for the elections of 1958. He fears that May will be a month of increased violence in Havana; but, once the revolutionaries realize that they have

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Report No: HHH-1477, Page 2

Date: 6 May 1957

not accomplished anything, they will be more amenable to suggestions to prepare for the elections in 1958.

4. GARCIA Bárbara feels that the Ortodoxo Party has only about a 25 per cent chance of winning a Presidential election -- not because it could not command enough votes, but because the current regime of terrorism would not dare permit an opposition party to come into power. They have gone too far on the road to government by assassination, imprisonment, and robbery to give up their power, he said. Nevertheless, in his opinion there is no alternative to an election. He feels that, even if the Ortodoxos cannot elect a President, they may elect a member of Senators and Representatives in Congress. He will propose that Ramon BARQUIN be run as a candidate for the Senate even if BARQUIN is still in prison at the time of the elections. He did not believe that there were any legal obstacles.

5. Regarding Fidel CASTRO Ruz, he said that CASTRO was an impetuous and perhaps even an irresponsible leader, but one who could not be ignored in any new government because to the youth of the country he represents an ideal and for this reason no stable government could be formed without him. He said he differed with CASTRO on the matter of military principles. He does not believe that CASTRO will be able to attract any significant defections or support from the Army. He said that CASTRO originally believed that, if he could only establish a beachhead in Oriente, show strength in that area, while at the same time show the Army that he had supporters in Havana by agitating here, he would be able to find support in the Army itself, particularly in Camp Columbia. This was CASTRO's big mistake, according to GARCIA Bárbara. Since CASTRO cannot take Camp Columbia, he is isolated. GARCIA Bárbara did not believe that CASTRO was ultra-nationalistic but that apparently some of his followers were from the tone of some of the propaganda of the 26th of July Movement. GARCIA Bárbara, because of his previous influence among Cuban youth, apparently sees himself as the person to offset or balance the impulsiveness of CASTRO if his group ever comes to power.

Mild Comment:

Refugee GARCIA Bárbara was one of the founders of the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo) but separated from it because of differences of opinion with the leaders Roberto AGRAVENTE and José ALEJO Llads. He had been a University professor and instructor of military psychology at the Cabahía Fortress and at one time had considerable following among Cuban youth and many friends in the Cuban Army. In April 1953 he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for conspiracy against the BATISTA Government but was released by amnesty in June 1954. Since then he has refrained from revolutionary activities and has been occupied with writing mildly anti-Government articles for various publications and maintaining contact with the principal leaders of the opposition parties. In a forthcoming article to appear in Bohemia, he will exhort the youth of Cuba to give up their violent revolutionary activities and to seek power through elections in 1958.

3

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22 Aug 56

From: [redacted]

Report No: HRY-1332 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2

No. of Enclosures:

Report Made By:

Distribution: Headquarters (1 to ICD)

Orally to: None

By copy to: 1 - [redacted]
1 - Embassy
2 - Files

Source Cryptonym: See below

References: HRY-1295

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

SUBJECT: Activities of the Juventud Socialista

SOURCES: Para. 1 : ANPHOBARCH-1
Para. 2-3: ACTIVALENT-5
Para. 4 : ANPHOBARCH-10

Classification

SECRET

RI COPY

19-4-1332-56

SECRET

Subject: Activities of the Juventud Report No: HK-1332
Socialista

Date of Information: 7 July - 13 August 1956

1. On 6 August 1956 Antonio PARDO Ferrer, student Communist leader, was seen at the University of Havana distributing a fly-sheat of the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist Youth Organization) titled "The Path of Cuban Youth." He had a bundle of approximately 500 copies of this document. On 10 August SAROZO and IRAS, student Communists, also distributed a sizeable quantity of Mella, official JS bi-weekly publication, at the University.

2. The above fly-sheat also appeared as a page insert in the 1 August issue of Mella. The fly-sheat consists of a letter, dated 2 August 1956 at Matanzas, from the JS National Executive Committee to Cuban youth. After setting out the Cuban Communist line against partial elections and for revolutionary action on 12 August against the MAT-57A Government, the letter states the Executive Committee has decided to appeal to the national leadership of all opposition youth organizations and other "institutions of the new generation" to join in immediate acts of protest against that Government. The letter states the Committee has approved a new letter to Cuban working rural and student youth, which will shortly be circulated. Part of this is news of an "exemplary" assembly of youth organizations, convened in Santiago de Cuba on 10 July by the Ortodoxo Party Youth in their meeting hall in that city. Among others, it is said, leaders of the following groups attended:

- Ortodoxo Party Youth
- Antentico Party Youth (both CPAU and PRIO sections)
- Juventud Socialista
- National Federation of Secondary School Students
- Student Federation of Santiago de Cuba
- Nationalist Revolutionary Party Youth

Classification

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RHM-1332
Page 226 of July Movement Youth
Certain working youths

3. [redacted] following agreements arrived at at this meeting:

- 1) Publish a manifesto repudiating partial elections and calling for mass action against the BATTISTA Government.
- 2) Name a youth commission to contact leaders of each political party demanding that they repudiate partial elections.
- 3) Send a letter to the Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU, University Students' Federation) in Havana demanding that they declare a traitor any ex-FU member supporting partial elections.
- 4) Create "fighting committees" (comités de lucha) in every youth center regardless of politics.
- 5) Carry out a commemorative march on 12 August.

[redacted] the Committee agrees wholeheartedly with the results of the 18 July meeting in Oriente Province and invites all youth groups to unite in support of the above agreements.

4. [redacted] as a result of the 18 July convention in Santiago de Cuba, the J3 is promoting a similar youth meeting for Havana.

Field Comment. Francia Libre, 8 July 1958, published an agreement of the National Executive of the Oriente Youth, over the signatures of Luis A. JOAQUIN/ALFONSO, Mario PAVANHA, Omer/ORGES, Marcos MUNOZ and others, rejecting the proposed partial elections. Avance, 7 July 1958, carried an article stating that interim FJU President José MELIUS announced the FJU opposed the partial elections and would pass judgment upon such of its ex-members as had accepted the Government's electoral plans in their present capacity of opposition party leaders. Among such ex-members were named Enrique HURTADO, now Secretary General of the Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario (PN, Nationalist Revolutionary Party), and Danilo JAHUA, FJU political chief in Oriente Province. Información, 9 July, said in an article that the secondary school association in Santiago de Cuba had met and agreed to a united front against partial elections. FJU official Jean MUYI participated as a delegate, and it was agreed to conduct a civil march in the city on 12 August. The local press of 12 August reported that MUYI and 22 students were arrested in Santiago on 11 - 12 August in connection with public manifestations against the Government.

19-4-110-54

CONFIDENTIAL

Report No. FIV-1216 Local File No. 33

From

To

No. of Pages:

No. of Enclosures:

Report No. 33Distribution:

By copy to: 2 - Washington

Orally to: None

1 - Lab, LA

1 - MA

2 - Files

1 - HA

1 - AA

Para 1 - AMIGER

Source Cryptogram Para 2 - AMIGERL References: FIV-1212

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:Subject: Revolutionary ActivitiesComments:

1. A copy of the letter summarized in Paragraph 1 is on file at this Station.
2. The information contained in Paragraph 2 was obtained by AMIGERL

Classification**CONFIDENTIAL**Form No. 10-10
FBI File No. 11-23

[] COPY 19-45-110 36

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Revolutionary Activities Report No: EXH-1216
 Date of Information: 12-13 February 1956

Plans by Communists and oppositionists to create disturbances on 13 February, the anniversary of the death of student Rubén BATISTA, and on the Cuban national holiday, 24 February 1956.

The leader appears to be Fidel CASTRO, who from abroad is directing over 50,000 youths throughout the island. Other leaders are: ECHEVERRIA of the Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU; University Students' Federation).

Amparo CHAPÍE Trujillo, FEU leader, national director of the Juventud Socialista (JS, Communist Youth group), who has just been elected president by the School of Philosophy and Letters.

Gustavo MARÍN of the Movimiento de la Escena, who is closely connected with the Communists of the University.

Francisco BORGES, ~~President~~ of the Juventud Ortodoxa Insurreccional.

Dr. MIGUEL CORONA, long-time Marxist but pseudo Orthodox director of insurrectional line.

As a prelude to the commemoration of the fall of student BATISTA, they will again mobilize national opinion, this time in a united front of struggle with the sugar, port, and transportation workers, whom they say they have on their side.

Communist and oppositionist youths are spreading defeatist rumors to the effect that the year 1956 will be tragic in national history, the political situation is very dangerous, a feeling of insecurity reigns. The Communist and oppositionist student brigades of the so-called Popular Front of Guido GARCIA Inclán and others are painting

Classification:

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1216, Page 2
14 February 1956

on the walls of houses Marxist mottoes such as 'Abajo BATISTA' and '26 de Julio' and waging a campaign of proselytism in favor of the so-called 'Revolutionary Emigres,' this is, the mobilization of Fidel CASTRO."

2. [redacted] plans for a revolutionary coup on 26 February 1956

"The conspiracy is continuing to develop feverishly, and there is a danger that the revolution may break out any time before 26 February.

Among the revolutionary leaders are Juan MURIAS Yero and Roberto LEON Lemus. Also involved is Eufemio FERNANDEZ Cifuentes, who has returned to Cuba. Almost all the revolutionary leaders who were in exile are now in Cuba. It is possible that Dr. Angelio SANCHEZ Arango may also be back here.

"The meetings held at the farm of Fidel CASTRO's cousin near Olires de Malena have been attended by officers and enlisted men of the Army and the National Police. Last week important meetings were held on Thursday and Saturday, attended by Fidel CASTRO, his brother, and his sister.

"The preparation for the revolution has started with the placing of bombs and petards. The person who placed the petard in the National Capitol last Friday was Juan RODRIGUEZ.

"The revolutionary plotters include in their violent plans the elimination of different persons connected with the BATISTA regime. One of the first to be eliminated is (General) Rafael SALAS Cañizares, Chief of the National Police, who it is expected will be eliminated by police officers connected with the conspiracy. Another possible victim is Eusebio MUJAL.

"Since 1 February a group of revolutionaries from Habana have been in Camagüey, including one man from Calabazar, Habana Province, who is to eliminate three persons from Camagüey. The revolutionary leader in Camagüey is Midelino ALVAREZ, who suffered imprisonment and torture during the dictatorship of MACHADO.

"Groups of revolutionaries from Habana are in all the capitals of the provinces, working with the local groups. The revolutionaries predict that there will be much bloodshed."

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POOR QUALITY REPRODUCTION
"UNAVOIDABLE"

CONFIDENTIAL

Report No: EX-1216, Page 3
Date 14 February 1959

Field Contacts.

1. The confidential letter to the Cuban DI is considered to be an obvious attempt to put the major blame on Communist elements for recent anti-Government demonstrations, as evidenced by the reference to paintings on the walls of houses such as "Abajo Bautista" and "Viva el Julio" as "Marxist mottoes." Recent reports also indicate that the PJC is opposed to the acceptance of Communist support in its demonstrations and refused permission to CULIE and other PJC members to participate in the 10 January event honoring KHL. The contents of the confidential letter are therefore evaluated as "C" level.
2. No information is available to confirm the reported presence in Cuba of Alfredo PERALTA, Ortiga, Fidel CASTRO or Aurelio MELÉNDEZ Arango.

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19-4-110 36

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

61 Post

DIRECTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each statement a line should be drawn across, checked, and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check) the "line" (spaced) before further reading. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

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RI/ANALYSIS

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ANSWER

Political Activities

DISSEMINATED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

SEASONS

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------|-----|
| 19 | 7 | 7 | 244 |
| ABSTRACT | X | INDEX | X |
| DATE | 17 OCT 1955 | | |

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REPORT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject: Political Opposition to
National Government

Report No. HCH-111

Date of Information: 07/07/07

The following report was received from an active member of the political opposition:

As a result of differences which arose between Carlos PRIO Socarras and (UR) Ramon GUAZ, Sen Martin after PRIO succeeded ORU as President in 1948, the PRIO) in 1951 split into two groups, one headed by PRIO known as "Auténticos Auténticos" and the other headed by ORU known as "Auténticos Electoralistas". After the break between PRIO and ORU, ORU endeavored to form the "Partido de la Cubanidad" to enter the 1952 elections. However, with BATTISTA's coup d'état on 10 March 1952 and PRIO's exile in the U.S., ORU remained in Cuba speaking in the name of the Auténticos. When BATTISTA announced elections for November 1954, ORU reorganised and registered the Partido Auténtico, of which he was actually no longer a member, and declared that he would oppose BATTISTA as presidential candidate in the national election. ORU's move left PRIO's group, represented in Cuba by the official party cadre under the direction of Interco. (UR), without legality.

PTID, PAPUA and other PID leaders therefore declared themselves against SIAU and his supporters and refused to support them during the election, while the PIDM also refused to recognize any of the authorities elected to public office in the November 1972 elections.

Among PRIO's principal supporters are the following:

Carlo TORRADO
Editor, *REVISTA
DE PINTURA*
1. Leonardo DA VINCI
2. Giorgio DE CHIRICO
Carlo NEPPI
Federico MARS
Carlo ALSTANTY
Sergio DELLAIS
Monica TORRA Morales

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HIGH-1133
page 2

Fernando ~~WEL~~ del Pino
 Antonio ~~SA~~ TIAZO
 Diego Vicente ~~CHIRIA~~
 Teodoro ~~CHIRIA~~ Esten
 Antonio ~~WAPONA~~

b. The Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo), founded by Eduardo CHIRAS, was organized by dissident members of the PRC(A) as a political party to oppose PRIO's organization. It was undoubtedly the majority party in Cuba in 1952 and until CHIRAS' death remained a strong political force drawing its strength from the masses. However, with CHIRAS' death and PRIO's exile it faded in importance and today is small and divided.

Dr. Carlos MARCIL Sterling, who has presidential ambitions, attempted to take over control of the party after CHIRAS' death but was unsuccessful in holding it intact. Raul CHIRAS, brother of Eduardo, now heads one faction of the Party. Another faction, "Ortodoxia Libre" has been formed by Carlos MARQUEZ Sterling. Dr. Antonio ALMENDRAZ Fraga, who was denied membership in the original Ortodoxo party, has a leading role in the "Ortodoxia Libre". Still another faction of the original group is headed by Roberto MORA MONTE, who also has presidential ambitions, while another group of followers of the original Ortodoxo Party remain loyal to Emilio OCHOA, a member of the Executive Council of the Party. OCHOA has refused to accept the guarantees of the BATTISTA government and return to Cuba from Miami and thus does not participate directly in Ortodoxo activities at present. Still another group of Ortodoxo members either are favorable or sympathetic to the insurrectional thesis introduced by Fidel CASTRO and his followers. At a recent meeting of the party at Teatro Marti, ALMENDRAZ and other leaders were hissed, and there was considerable talk of promoting armed revolt against the present regime. Raul CHIRAS, who is now in Mexico, has appointed Jose Manuel MARQUEZ as an called "Chief of the Comrades" of Mariana. MARQUEZ, a young Ortodoxo, is at present in Venezuela negotiating an arms shipment for Cuba which reportedly will be brought in by a group of fishermen via La Coloma, Pinar del Rio.

Comment. In order to clear up the confusion created by sources concerning the PRC(A), it is pointed out that the original Unity Charter drawn up by the Ortodoxos on 23 March 1955 was signed by ALMENDRAZ, OCHOA, MARQUEZ, Sterling, Pejaro CHIRAS, Antonio MARINA, Francisco CHAVES, and others with independent tendencies. The president of this, the "Unified" Ortodoxos, is Raul CHIRAS. Recently MARQUEZ Sterling split from the "Unified" Ortodoxos and formed the Ortodoxia Libre. Another group known as the Registered Ortodoxos is under the leadership of Francisco FRANCISCO Casas. Apparently source, in commenting on the various "groups" headed by ALMENDRAZ, Raul CHIRAS, and OCHOA, is referring to the popular following these individuals have within the "Unified" Ortodoxos. They do not as such represent a separate segment of the Ortodoxo party.

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page 3

1. Probably the most politically active and strongest segment of the Ortodoxo party is the youth branch, the Juventud Ortodoxo (JO). It has representation in just about every town in the Republic and is particularly active at the University of Havana. Dr. Francisco GARCIA, University professor and member of the Directive Council of the Ortodoxo Party, is adviser of the JO. GARCIA is well known for his leftist leanings. Actually, when the Partido Ortodoxo was in the original stages of organization, Communists at Havana University prepared and assisted in organizing the JO. The JO frequently attacks the U.S. with slogans that dictatorships exist in Latin America because their anti-communism pleases the U.S. On 27 September, for example, Dr. PELAYO RIVAS, a well-known Ortodoxo prominent in JO activities, stated on a television question-and-answer program that the dictatorship of BATISTA subverts because the Department of State's flatly denied BATISTA's anti-communism, which is not anti-Communist but anti-democratic. The following are some of the more prominent pro-Communists who influence the Juventud Ortodoxo:

2. Char BAEZ, director of the Juventud Ortodoxo, is Secretary of the Congresso Derechos de la Juventud, organized by the Communists, and has signed numerous Marxist manifestos.

3. Max LUNICK, who was an active Communist propagandist in the University, has signed all Marxist manifestos issued at the University and has been seen on different occasions with Alfredo GUTIERREZ and Raúl VALDES Vivo, (well-known Communists), close friends of his.

4. Salvador BAEZ, Juventud director, has a Communist background and is a member of the same University group.

5. Manolo QUIJADA, pre-Communist, has signed manifestos in favor of Guatemala and against the 1953 anti-Communist legislation. He is a member of the same University group.

6. The Movimiento de Liberación Radical, is a move to form public opinion and not a political party. It is built around the worldwide movement of "Catholic Social Doctrine" with branches in Cuba in the Juventud de Accion Católica, Juventud Estudiantil Católica, Juventud Obrera Católica, and Juventud Universitaria Católica. These organizations are forbidden by the Church to take part as such in national politics. However, ANTONIO ALIO and Andrés VALVERDE and other members of the organizations have gotten together with other intellectuals and formed the Movimiento de Liberación Radical to oppose the present regime. This movement, which is purely ideological, has no Communist influence up to the present time.

7. The Movimiento de la Razón, which is also not a political party but rather a movement to arouse public interest, has gained little strength to date. Its chief spokesman, JOSE MARCO LLADA, manages to keep it alive with propaganda but there is little likelihood that it by itself will reach a position of any importance on the local political scene.

As independent movements, neither the Movimiento de Liberación Radical nor the Movimiento de la Razón has little or any chance of becoming strong.

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enough to register as a political entity. Their strength, if any, will be in the number of followers they can count on to join one of the registered opposition parties in the next election and the amount of influence they can therefore assert on the party's policy."

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|---|--|-----------------|
| From: | Report No. 1111-579 | Local File No.: |
| Number of Pages: 1 | Number of Enclosures: None | |
| Report Made by: | | |
| Distribution: | | |
| By copy to: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - Verbal <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Service Attached <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - File (document attached) | |
| Source Cryptonym: ALTMODUS/1 | References: | |
| Source, Operational Data, and Comments: | | |

(3)

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 111-51-59

11 631

19-7-2-10

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Anti-Nixon Propaganda Report No: EXX-977
 Issued by the FBI Date of Information: 9 February 1955

1. A one page mimeographed sheet entitled "A Que Viene Mr. Nixon" was written and edited in the offices of the Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria at the University of Havana. At least several hundred copies were run off on the mimeograph machine owned by the Faculty of Commercial Sciences and were distributed throughout the university grounds by Armando MIRALLES. There was some street distribution in the near vicinity of the University. This sheet was about the only real result of the FBI planning which took place during the week preceding the Nixon visit. Their abortive plans included a street demonstration against the visit.
2. The mimeographed sheet asks the question, "Why did you come Mr. Nixon?... to back the usurpation of power by Batista?...To extend the official edict of giving away our natural resources to United States monopolies?...To approve the treason of Batista against Guatemala and proclaim him one of the Caribbean dictators?... With regard to the above, the undersigned youths protest this visit which interferes in our internal affairs and which insults our dignity even more than the defiling of the statues of our heroes by US Yankee sailors and of Cuban women."

Luisito Gómez Machado ... Vernik ... Flevio ... Raro
 Jorge Valdés Pérez Pedro ...
 R. Antón
 Ramón

The sheet then concludes with the note: "The press, radio and television under the orders of Batista and the North American Embassy have repressed these denunciations."

Field Comments:

1. The clandestine communist publication Carta Social of 16 February 1955 asserts 7000 copies of the sheet were distributed.
2. The clandestine communist mimeographed newsletter Perroza Continental of 15 February 1955 quotes in excess the FBI sheet.

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL

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EX-977-2-108

19-7-2-108

2 Feb 55
21

From: Report No. 5K3-951 Local File No. 10-18

Number of Pages: 2 Number of Enclosures: None

Report Made

Distribution:
By copy to: 2 - Wash Orally to: None
1 -
1 - File

Source Cryptonym: AMPHIDARCH/I via References: HIN-961, 13 January 1955

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Evaluation "B" of source is for attribution to AMPHIDARCH/II.

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38

Classification

SECRET

REF ID: A51-59

FILE IN 201-209258

19-2-10 18

Subject: Communist Influence in the
FEU, University of Havana

Report No: HHE-981

Date of Information: 10-20 January 1955

1. Communist activities in the University, particularly in connection with Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU, Federation of University Students) affairs, have increased during the last few weeks. Almost daily informal meetings are being held by Raul VALDES Vivo, Carlos SANCHEZ, Leonel ECHAZ, ALMICHET, and many others. Usually these conversations concern election campaigns in the various student organizations, and facilities for the preparation and distribution of propaganda.
2. Indicative of FEU attitude toward the communists, students Roberto XAVIER and Federico SAINZ de la Mata commented, "the present and former regimes of the FEU have been obliged to work with the red elements since these elements were better disciplined for combat against the government".
3. On 10 January 1955 a crowd of a hundred or so students took part in a ceremony on the campus in honor of the Twenty Sixth Anniversary of the death of Communist youth leader Julio Antonio Mella. Prominent in the ceremony were: Jesus DUARTE, Andreu LNU, Leonel ALONSO, Alberto YULAND, Raul VALDES Vivo, Rene CHILLO, Jose A. ECHAVARRIA, and Max Lasnick.
4. At the ceremony there was distributed a 17 page pamphlet entitled, "Trinchera de Ideas", purportedly written by Julio Antonio Mella. Although mildly against the Batista government, the bulk of the articles in the pamphlet are anti-United States, and anti-capitalist, and in short typical communist propaganda.

Source Comment: Paragraph 2 is more true than the FEU leaders themselves would like to believe. The FEU, unflavored with the "red sauce" has long been notorious for empty, loud-mouthed sessions and propaganda. The reds simply inject a little more organization and intellectual reality and thus create more student appeal. All Latin students have a streak (large or small) of anti-U.S. sentiment, but not all will follow any empty-headed jerk who gets up to scream about "imperialists". A large percentage will respond to a subtle intellectual "realism", particularly where if pimmed down for their participation they can easily squirm out with the "intellectual autonomy" explanation.

Mission Comment: ~~El Tiempo~~ in ~~Havana~~ on 11 January 1955 contains a photograph of the ceremony mentioned in paragraph 3.

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19-4-110-18

SECRET

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5 Jan 55

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Event: | [Redacted] | Report No. HX-974 Local File No. |
| Time of Report: | [Redacted] | 1000-1000-0000 |
| Report Ready By: | [Redacted] | |
| Distribution: | Orally to: Holona | |
| By copy to: | 2-Mash | Orally to: Holona |
| | 1. [Redacted] | |
| | 1. [Redacted] | |
| | 2-FILCO | |

Source, Cryptologic Analysis References: HX-973, HX-974, HX-975

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

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| [Redacted] |
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63-55912

Classification

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Subject: Pact between Cuban Communists Report No: 100-751

and Ortodoxo Party Leaders

Date of Information: 31 December 1954

1. A pact has been completed between leaders of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) and certain leaders of the Ortodoxo Party for the purpose of combatting the Batista regime. Among those present at the meetings which led to this pact and which were held in the law offices of Dr. Edwards, COLONA, located at Calle O'Reilly No. 107, were Carlos Rafael ORTIZ, Communist, Gregorio GARCIA CARRASCO, Communist, Francisco J. MUÑOZ ORTIZ, Marxist, and M. [redacted], leader of the Ortodoxo youth; Joaquin MARRIA, president of the Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria; LUIS LILLO, member of the Catholic Youth and a follower of former president Carlos PRIO. Other meetings were held in the law offices of Communist lawyers, located in the barrios de Genoves, Habana, and in the locales of radio stations C.O.C.O., Radio Progreso, and Union Radio. The slogan for all these meetings was "CONTRA BATISTA."

2. Behind this pact is the desire of the Ortodoxo leaders involved to seize control of the leadership of the Ortodoxo Party and realization by the PSP that it needs to stir up its cadres with some strong action and to prove to the Cuban people that its charges against president-elect Fulgencio BATISTA have been legitimate ones. The pact calls for a two-phase attack on the Government, the first phase being the propaganda campaign against the proposed "Via Cubana" canal, to convince the masses that BATISTA is a traitor, and the second phase being one of aggressive action. The latter action would have as its objective the sabotage of the national economy and would be accomplished, mainly, by interference with the sugar harvesting (tafra) and the shipping activities. Included in this action are setting fire to sugar plantations on a large scale, agitation among the sugar workers over salary and dismissal questions, a "Friction calzada" (sit-down strike) movement in the port workers' sector over the question of bulk shipment of sugar, which would pave the way for the union of the port workers and sugar workers, and the intensification of strikes and the support of strikers' demands in all industries. The final step would be the launching of another propaganda campaign, begun by members of student, industrial workers, and professional men's organizations, prior to the assumption of the presidency by BATISTA.

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2. Communist role in the anti-Government campaign on the subject of the "Via Cuba" canal was previously reported.

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19-4-129-2

28 Dec 54

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|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| From: | Report No: HY-923 | Local File No: 4-6 |
| No. of Pages: 2 | No. of Enclosures: none | |
| Report Made By: | | |
| Distribution: | | |
| By copy to: 2-Wash | Orally to: none | |
| 14 | | |
| 2-Files | | |

Source Cryptonym: ANITA References: HY-923-117-6

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Subject: Communist Activity Against Proposed
"Via Cuba" Canal

68-55397

Classification CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Communist Activity Against
Proposed "Via Cuba" Canal

Report No: WXY-913

Date of information: 10-20 December 1954

1. On 9 December 1954

received information that the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) had plans to launch a strong anti-Government campaign based on the subject of the proposed "Via Cuba" canal. The PSP planned to remain behind the scenes and to use as many elements of the opposition as it could to sponsor its propaganda line that the present Government had sold out to the United States and that the proposed canal was merely an extension of the Panama Canal. Groups from the Ortodoxo Party (Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo)), led by MAX LESHIK, reportedly collaborated with the PSP in the planning of the protest campaign against the canal. Cuban intellectuals and professional men, sympathetic to Communism or connected in one way or another with the PSP, were to be the ones who would launch the campaign, stressing the selling-out-of-sovereignty theme and the need for a popular referendum before any Cuban government made any treaty or agreement affecting the territorial integrity of the nation.

2. On 14 December 1954 the Cuban press published an article concerning a call made by MAX LESHIK in the name of the national executive committee of the Ortodoxo Youth to all youth organizations, including the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist youth organization) and other organized centers of public opinion to attend a meeting at radio station C.O.C.O. on 16 December 1954 in order to join in the protest against the Government's plan to build the "Via Cuba" canal. On 16 December 1954, at nine o'clock in the evening, approximately 85 persons met at radio station C.O.C.O. in answer to LESHIK's call or in accordance with instructions from the PSP. About 75 of these persons were Communists, representing "barrio" (ward) committees of the P.P.C or the JS in Havana or Communist labor syndicates; and the remainder were Ortodoxo members, many of whom had had close ties with the Communists in the past. Among the latter were LESHIK, Francisco VASQUEZ, Javier LECANDO, and Mario RIVARILLA. Present also was JUAN VIDOR Rodriguez, owner of the radio station and recently elected representative on the Partido Revolucionario Nuevo (A) ticket, who advised a SIN officer at the meeting that he had not permitted the meeting to go on the air after learning of the Communist infiltration and had only allowed the participants the use of the station's hall because JOSÉ PANDO Llada, radio commentator and journalist, had made such a commitment to LESHIK and he could not let PANDO Llada down.

Classification

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ME-913
page 2

3. The evening's program included speeches by four persons, representing the O-todoxo party and Cuban youth, who attacked the economic, labor, and social policies of the Government, the absorption of Cuban soil by "Yankee imperialists," the interference of the United States government in the affairs of the Latin American nations and its support of those which were dictatorships, as well as the proposed plan of the Cuban government to build a canal which would involve the ceding of more Cuban territory to foreign interests (i.e., the United States). The meeting closed with the creation of committees charged with formulating public protest throughout Cuba against the present regime and against "Yankee imperialism."

4. In addition to the role it played in organizing the meeting at radio station C.O.C.O. on 16 December 1954, the PSP has also succeeded in arousing popular sentiment against the proposed canal among the university students, members of labor unions, and members of educational, cultural, and civic institutions. It has been stressing in its propaganda that the canal will constitute a principal military target and place the country in the danger zone of atomic-nuclear bomb warfare. The PSP leaders consider this anti-canal movement as a rallying point for all anti-Batista elements which can possibly be converted into the long-sought "National Democratic Front." Jose M. Llada who championed the "Voto Negativo" (veto against BATISTA) prior to the general elections of 1954 has also seized on the matter of the proposed canal to attack the present government by calling for a "total union of the nations in defense of the national integrity and the complete liquidation of the present regime" during his television program on 17 December 1954. Another vehicle being used by the PSP to spread its anti-canal propaganda is the Asociación Latino-America Libre, a cultural organization reported to be a Communist front, whose board of officers includes a Communist leader and a Communist youth leader of national standing, Jose PAJARAL and Gregorio M. ORTIZ A Suárez, respectively.

Field Comments:

1. Carta Secreta (clandestine Communist publication), No. 69, dated 8 December 1954, contained an article which denounced, in very strong language, the plan to build the "Via Cuba Canal." Approximately a week later the overt Cuban press took up this subject, presenting the pros as well as the cons, and was still carrying articles on it as late as 26 December 1954.

2. President-elect Fulgencio BATISTA and the present chief of the Cuban Navy, Contralmirante Jose M. UZ Calderon, have issued public statements defending the plan to build the canal and blaming the Communists for launching "an insidious campaign against a project as nationalist as the Canal Via-Cuba" would be and censuring the opposition elements who have taken advantage of that campaign to attack the present government. Despite these statements and others by other government officials, the defense of the proposed project has been so weak, both technically and politically, that public sentiment against the project has apparently increased considerably since mid-December 1954.

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סידר ג'ון ויליאם 114

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 9 May 54

Comments: Officer comments should be listed in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across short and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark) insufficient before signing review. The Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

CEASER (ΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΕΙΣ)

SECRET

44

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

210

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark in square) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

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Via AIR

DISPATCH NO. HCH-A-634

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

21 ENE 1954

DATE

TO : Chief, MI
 FROM : Chief of Mission, Habana.
 SUBJECT: annex - Operational
~~SECRET~~ Report of Revolutionary Preparations in Central America Against Cuban Government

REF ID: HCH-W-525

1. No additional information concerning alleged plans of the Caribbean Legion to attack the Batista government has been received by the Mission. The latest available information regarding revolutionary activities against that government is contained in HCH-678.
2. Reports received in the past concerning the Caribbean Legion's attempts to enlist BATISTA's support for Legion revolutionary activities have been given a low evaluation (as to content), as indicated in the pertinent portions of HCH-467 and HCH-397. To date the Mission has received no information which would warrant changing such an evaluation.
3. Indications here are that the Batista regime is too preoccupied with a possible revolt attempt originating within the country to permit planning for any offensive action against any other country in the Caribbean. Recent friendly overtures by BATISTA, in the form of decorations bestowed on Hector TRUJILLO of the Dominican Republic and PEREZ Jimenez of Venezuela, also serve to indicate that the present Cuban government is not contemplating any action against those countries.
4. As to a possible attack on the Batista regime from outside Cuba, the Cuban Armed Forces and security agencies have long been alerted to a possible air attack on key installations in Habana as well as multiple assaults from the sea. Mexico, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have been mentioned as possible take-off points for the planes to be used in the air attack.
5. The Mission has no information to confirm the allegations made in the attachment to the Department of State Instruction cited in the referenced dispatch concerning the

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SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

REF ID: 51-28A

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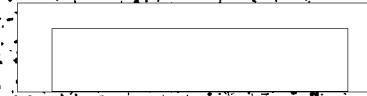
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"UNAVOIDABLE"

SECRET

EX-1-63

- 2 -

concerning the concentration of arms in the hands of Cuban youth leaders. [REDACTED] and Pedro GOURDIN are well-known leaders of the Junta de Oficiales (Military Council) and as such have participated in every opposition activities against the Batista government, demanding the reactivation of the Constitution of 1919 and the holding of general elections. There is no record of Bernardo GATO Gourdin in the files.



Distributions
3 - 1 inch
1 - File

60 January 1954

SECRET

200-7-38-1391

SECRET

Cuba

-16609

Evaluation of Report of Revolutionary
Preparations in Central America Against
Cuban Government

16 Feb. 1952

21 January 1952

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Cuba, Habana

-1-5692

1. No additional information concerning alleged plans of the Caribbean Legion to attack the BATISTA government have been received. Reports received there in the past concerning the Caribbean Legion's attempts to enlist BATISTA's support for legion revolutionary activities have been given a low evaluation. To date the Habana Mission has received no information which would warrant changing such an evaluation.
2. Indications in Cuba are that the BATISTA regime is too preoccupied with a possible revolt attempt originating within the country to permit planning for any offensive action against any other country in the Caribbean area. Recent friendly overtures by BATISTA, in the form of decorations bestowed on Hector F. WILLIAMS of the Dominican Republic and PELLIZ Jimenez of Venezuela, also serve to indicate that the present Cuban government is not contemplating any action against those countries.
3. As to a possible attack on the BATISTA regime from outside Cuba, the Cuban armed forces and security agencies have long been alerted for a possible air attack on key installations in Habana as well as multiple assaults from the sea. Mexico, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have been mentioned as possible take-off points for planes to be used in the air attack.
4. There has been no information received which would confirm the allegations concerning the concentration of arms in the hands of Cuban youth leaders. Jose IGLESIAS, Max LENICK, and Pedro GUILLEN are well-known leaders of the Juventud Ortodoxa (Orthodox Youth) and as such have participated in recent opposition activities against the BATISTA government, demanding the restoration of the Constitution of 1940 and the holding of general elections.

Distribution: OGI

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SECRET

EXH-1-63

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Distribution:
3 - Hqs, w/encls as noted
2 - Files, w/encls (2 copies)

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SECRET

58-6-4

SECRET**COPY***SP*

Early in April of 1952, about a month after the Coup de Etat of General Fulgencio Batista, the deposed president, Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras entrusted to his ex-minister of Education and State, Dr. Aureliano Sanchez Arango, the responsibility of organizing a vast subversive movement, created to oppose in turn Batista, and return to power the Cuban Revolutionary Party (Partido Revolucionario Cubano) if this were at all possible. The first steps taken by Dr. Sanchez Arango were to give a political form to the movement, and to create favorable conditions for an uprising (putch) at the precisely opportune moment, to be called "the zero hour." Immediately after Batista took over, the PRC found itself destitute of any kind of influence, since all former officials were dismissed by Batista. Hence Dr. Sanchez Arango began to reconstruct the PRC, placing in the positions of command some of the most sincere members of the party, most of whom had formerly been in secondary status in party affairs, and in Government affairs.

While Dr. Antonio de Varona was again made President, men such as Dr. Arcadio Acuña, Dr. Armando Hernandez and a few others, became the most prominent figures of the Party. Immediately, the PRC began a campaign of passive legal opposition to the administration of the Batista Government, whose every step received the condemnation and adverse criticism of the Propaganda Committee of the Party. In addition, three times a week in the newspaper, *Free Press* (*Prensa Libre*), articles by Dr. Arcadio Acuña and Dr. Fonsi Fallo (pictured the present Government as a "do nothing" one, with policies of lack of policies, contrary to the public interest. At the same time the articles were designed to restore to the party the faith which formerly it had enjoyed from the Cuban masses.

In the meantime, Dr. Sanchez Arango initiated the opposition by force in the Central American countries. Almost immediately he found out that the reconstructed PRC was gaining no ground with the people and that he would have to create a new political formula to draw to the side of the opposition of insurrection, the general populace, by now disgusted not only with the Batista Government, but with the PRC as well. It was proposed that Dr. Roberto Aguirre, head of the Peoples Party (Partido del Pueblo Cubano), have an interview with Dr. Prio in Miami, but the former declined on the ground that his party wanted to remain neutral in the whole affair. However, Emilio M. Ochoa opposed openly the ideas of his chief (Dr. Aguirre) advocating an alliance of the two parties to make the opposition more effective. To this end, he went to Guatemala to see Dr. Sanchez Arango. While there, conferences were held in the home of Dr. Fulgencio Coguadre, then Ambassador of Guatemala in Cuba, and now Foreign Minister of the Government of Colonel Arbenz. There warlike aspects of the movement were discussed, also the merging of the two parties. On the return of Dr. Ochoa to Cuba, eventually the amalgamation was effected with equal administration on the part of both of the parties. This end was hastened by a surreptitious visit of Dr. Arango (Sanchez) to his native soil (he was then a political refugee in Guatemala).

From the moment Batista took over the power in Cuba, Guatemala placed itself unconditionally on the side of Dr. Prio and served as a base for the military preparation of the conspiracy. Immediately the Caribbean League (logical at the time reduced to impotency, began to function again, to take a preponderant

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part in Latin American relations. In the latter part of 1952, the military plan was drawn up by Sanchez Arango with the aid of Foreign Minister Raul Cuegueda and often in the conferences the presidential candidate (Costa Rica) Jose Figueres took an active part, promising the support of Costa Rica should he be elected president. Dr. Juan Jose Arrevalo participated as well, to the extent of using his influence with the Guatemalan Army officials that they might join the movement later. On the Caribbean coast of Guatemala is a place called Livingston. To the West, there is a road which leads to a little native village (indigena) name for the moment forgotten by this agent. To the southwest of this place, there is a very bad road which ends in a little valley at the end of which there is a series of low hills. Back of these hills is situated a camp of the Caribbean Legion. Here is established the General Headquarters of Aureliano Sanchez Arango. There exists here a force of 4,000 men regularly trained, quartered and fed. War practice is held daily under the direction of General Abelardo Cuadra, veteran of the Spanish Civil War and one of the organizers of the movement of Cuyo Confitres.

The force situated here is divided into two battalions, one named Battalion #4, PABLO EB LA TERRIBLE BPAU; the other Battalion #5, IGNACIO AGUILAR. The force is divided into small groups and taught to use machine guns (tripod type), also hand-type Garand rifles, automatic repeating rifles M-1. Nearly all the officers are veterans of the Spanish Civil War. In addition to the military practice, the officers get together once a week for conferences over historical and political matters as expounded by Juan Jose Arrevalo, Romulo Betancourt, Aureliano Sanchez Arango, etc.

Near Livingston there is a little gulf on which is situated Puerto Barrios. South of this port, there is a tiny port not marked on the map, named Montegua. In this place with landing craft, practice is held with the idea of disembarking in Cuba. From Montegua, several shipments of arms have been made to Cuba. The other large concentration of men and arms is in Costa Rica.

Northwest of Puerto Limon on the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica, there is a place known as La Virgen. Back of this reached by a small country road, back of some low hills, is found the camp. Here are 2,000 men or more divided into three battalions, #1 Augusto Cesar Sandino, #2 Moran, #3 Antonio Mateo. A little North of this camp, there is a kind of landing field which contains four (English) Lancaster Bombers, acquired from Canada by Ingeniero Carlos Hevia in Canada. The men in this camp carry English repeating rifles, but they also have Thompson machine guns and Mendoza machine guns with plenty of ammunition. The men in Guatemala also have this additional arms.

The plan is that on landing in Cuba of the "patriots" these arms will be given to all the civilian who are sympathetic with the cause. Cubans generally are more familiar with this type of arm than the English repeating rifle, whose use is not easy to learn in a few minutes. The crews of the planes are English. The leader of the outfit is a Canadian name Christol, who was a Captain FAF during the war, flying Lancaster Bombers. He is a personal friend of Carlos Nica Negro. This camp did not amount to much when Clinto Ulate was President of Costa Rica, but the minute Figueres came to power, the arms and men began to

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flow in, in quantity, from Guatemala, which has been the great center for the accumulation of arms. From a place in British Honduras named Middlesex, many rifles were secured with the connivance of British officers stationed there, then passed across the border.

The plan of invasion is as follows: When the zero hour comes, planes from Costa Rica and Guatemala will arrive at Havana prepared to drop bombs over the most important military posts in Cuba. As stated before, the crews of these planes are English "mercenaries" who, for money have agreed to take part in this adventure, regardless of their politics. Coincidentally, the men from the camps in Central America will be landed in various parts of the Island. At the same time there will appear in the streets members of both parties, well-armed, to battle the local police, capture them, take over the civilian authority. While all this fighting is going on, leaders of the political parties under the direction of Eusebio Fernandez and Jesus Gonzalez Cartes will capture the personages most prominent of the actual administration, who, once the revolution is successful, will be put in jail under the charge of murder. With this action, it is expected that most of the citizens will cross over to the side of the conspirators. Judging from things heard by this agent in an interview held in a Mexico Hotel between Juan Jose Arevalo and Ex-Colonel ~~Latin~~ Klein, the battle is set to take place before the general sale of the next sugar crop, about January of next year. While not within the province of this agent, he has learned that General Toron is favorable to the conspiracy, sending arms of Argentine manufacture to the Central American camps.

On various occasions, cargoes of arms of different makes and kinds have been introduced into the Island, a procedure now made very difficult because of the vigilance of the Cuban airforce, who constantly patrol the seas between Cuba and Central America. This agent knows about the following concentrations: in the hands of Cuban orthodox youth, headed by Jose Triesias, ~~Leibnick~~ and Bernardo Blanco Goudin, there are more than 600 machine guns ~~and 100~~, 10,000 grenades (hand type) all of Mexican manufacture. The arms are hidden in the "finca" of the son of Jose Manuel Cortina, in Pino del Rio. In the hands of Pedro Tarran, head of the youth movement in Mariamig, are about 100 machine guns, 50 grenades and 10 or 12 rifles M-1. The arms are hidden in a house situated near the "Central Toledo" property of the secretary general of the workers of that central.

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| Report No. <u>74-160</u> | Local File No. <u>7</u> |
| No. of Pages: <u>1</u> | No. of Enclosures: <u>0</u> |
| Report Made By: <u></u> | |
| Distribution: | U.S. Embassy AUG 01 1954 None |
| By copy to: 3-Each 3-Sixes 1-Six | |
| Source Country: ARGENTINA | Reference: TEL-1034, TEL-1148, TEL-1180 |

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

COMMENTS

The fact that the Communist Party of Cuba would take the measures described in the attached report is not considered surprising. As can be seen from a study of Embassy dispatches and from our past reports on this subject, the PSC is finding itself in an increasingly worse position, politically, financially, and psychologically. The greatest strength of the PSC comes from ignorant laborers who are, by US standards, at least, exploited. The government reported recently that there are half a million unemployed in Cuba. It is only logical, therefore, that communist strength remains, at present, in the field where Marxist ideology has always been used to the best advantage, that of the ignorant workers. It is probable that the PSC, as a political party, will no longer carry the weight and root it has in the past, at least until economic conditions in Cuba grow much worse, or until the present East-West tension diminishes considerably. Until recently, two possible solutions to the PSC's present predicament lay in its uniting with the Ortodox Party or with the FAU. Concerning the Ortodox Party, it is known that the leftist groups within that party (Vicente MONTAÑA, FRANCISCO LLADA, RAFAEL LLAMA, and others) are militating for a pact with the communists (See copy of memorandum from E. T. CRAVEN to the Ambassador, dated January 28, 1952, copy of which is attached), but, so far, have been blocked by the anti-communist elements within the Ortodox Party. Until recently, conservative anti-BATISTA elements in Cuba stated with conviction that BATISTA would join with the communists in a selfish attempt to gain the Presidency. However, BATISTA, in two articles appearing in *Granma*, December 2 and 13, 1951, closed the door on rumors of this kind by stating the only way the PSC and the FAU could unite would be if the PSC would publicly state that, in case of an international conflict, the PSC would side with the United Nations and against Russia. An interesting sequel to this statement, and possibly connected with it, was a leaflet distributed in the streets of Havana in early January entitled, "To the Workers of the FAU and to the People of Cuba", signed by CEDULIC FRANCISCO VELIZ (Mayari), leader of the Bloque Obrero del FAU, which is known for its leftist and pro-communist sympathies. In the leaflet, VELIZ claimed that BATISTA had tried to destroy him and expel him from the Bloque Obrero, purportedly, because VELIZ had tried to defend "the interest of the working classes and of the Bloque Obrero within the FAU, a real and decided opposition line to the government, and is determined that a united oppositionist front be formed to defend

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| No. of Pages: | No. of Enclosures: |
| Report Made By: | Approved By: |
| Distribution: By copy to: | Orally to: |

Source Cryptogram: _____ Reference: _____

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

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the government in the next elections". The pamphlet went on to say that "the action of EVALETA is a direct aid to the very government we are fighting, a government which uses the fascist system to destroy the leaders of the workers by putting gangsters and informers at the head of the syndicates, attacking the union halls and serving the ends of the exploiting masters and oppressing and pursuing the true workers".

It is felt that the value of the attached information is primarily to point out a possible new force in the Cuban political scene, composed of labor groups, within the PNU and the Ortodoxo Party, who are dissatisfied with their own national party leadership and who can and probably will join with similar groups in the PSC in an attempt to get power for themselves.

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATIONSubject: Recent Communist Advances
Within the Anti-government Labor
Movement

Report No: TKW-1510

Date of Information: February 13, 1952

1. The two main centers of communist penetration and sympathy in the Cuban syndical movement are found in the Bloque Obrero del Partido Accion Obraria and in the Comisiones Obreras Catolica of the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Cristodoro). These groups have been disliking for anti-communist labor leaders who have tried to join them despite the fact that these labor leaders are well-known for their honesty, ability and great interest in furthering the labor movement in Cuba. In the past few months, and more particularly within the past few weeks, the collaboration between these groups and the Partido Socialista Popular syndical elements has become so close that it has alarmed the anti-communist Confederacion de Trabajadores de Cuba.

COMINT: As has been previously reported, the present political, as well as financial condition of the Cuban Communist Party is extremely serious. It would appear that the stigma of a past with the communists is sure political death for other political parties in the coming elections of June 1952. This has forced the PSC into an isolated position from which there does not appear to be any escape through aligning itself with another political party.

2. The communists have been and are now carrying on a campaign in these syndicates to penetrate and undermine the anti-government labor factions in an effort to gain control of these groups at a later date. This campaign was waged in three stages.

a. The first stage was the communists' penetration of the anti-communist syndicates, paying up their union dues and using their voice and vote in the union meetings to propose and elect their candidates for committee positions.

b. The second stage was to sow seeds of doubt among the members of these groups in joining with any of the anti-communist labor federations or with the government CIO by accusing the CIO leaders of having sold themselves out to the employers and to the government which are depicted as the enemies of the laboring man. The communists have always tried to exploit the anti-government feeling in these labor groups - particularly within the Bloque Obrero del PNU - in an effort to destroy the anti-communist labor leaders in the various syndicates.

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Report No: TKU-1510
 Date February 20, 1952

6. The third stage, which seems to be going on now, is the ever increasing number of rapprochements between the Ortodoxo and PAU labor leaders and the communists. This is the result of a and b (above), and is perhaps hastened by the strong underground of dissatisfaction with the FRIO regime combined with their desire to vote this regime out of power in the forthcoming elections.

3. As an example of the success of this campaign, source supplies the following. In the Sindicato Provincial de Obreros de la Caja de la Habana, elections for a new executive committee were held January 17, 1952. The anti-communist syndicate led by Raulino LEMAN won by more than 100 votes receiving 352 votes in all. However, the Ortodoxo candidates within the syndicate, supported by the communists and members of the Bloque Obrero del PAU, obtained 247 votes. In the Sindicato Textilero de San Antonio de los Baños, elections were also held recently. Again, the Ortodoxos, communists, and members of the PAU united against the anti-communist candidates. In this case, the anti-communist candidates won by only 16 votes, the anti-commists obtaining 141 and the opposition obtaining 125 votes.

4. In the Sindicato de Obreros y Empleados de Crucillas, S. A., the leadership is held by the Ortodoxos, Emilio MLENIN and Toribio ALVAREZ. Up until recently, these leaders were in sympathy with the anti-communist CTC. However, they have recently permitted the entry of communists into their syndicate without requiring them to pay up their back dues. These leaders have also become friendly with the communist leader, Angel GARCIA, who is a member of the PSP Executive Committee of the Cerro district, and two other communists, one an (fmu)-EGA and another who goes by the name "Traga-niquel".

These communists and the two Ortodoxo leaders of the Crucillas Sindicato are often seen together in the Club Canario which is opposite the Crucillas plant. At the present time, there is a good deal of labor unrest in this plant because the owners are attempting to reduce the labor force. Some of the workers are proposing that the syndicate join with the government CTC so that the latter body will take action and prevent them from losing their jobs. In answer to this, the Ortodoxo leaders in the plant are saying that the Crucillas workers will have to solve this problem by themselves as the government CTC is only the "tool of the employers and of FRIO who has sold out to the big industrialists". The workers are tired, demoralized and discouraged and are saying, "And was this the reason the communists were expelled from the CTC? It was a thousand times better under Lazarito FELA!" A desire to join any group which might help them in their present plight - including the communists - is now becoming stronger.

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Report No: TGB1510.
Date: February 20, 1952

SOURCE CONTENT: The owners of the Crusellas plant are in the process of reducing the labor force by 50-60% and hope to maintain the same production rate as before. The dismissed workers will be transferred to a new plant in the process of construction where the detergent, "TGB", is to be manufactured. The workers are discouraged because they claim that the work performed in the Crusellas plant requires all of the present labor force and the company should hire additional men to work in the FAS plant. The attempt of the Crusellas owners to reduce the labor force in this manner is against standing labor laws of the country, but the Crusellas syndicate led by the Orthodox labor leaders who are being advised by their communist friends, is taking advantage of the present situation in furthering their own interests.

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Attachment to 75-1010
*2P*CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM

January 28, 1952

To: The Ambassador

From: Subject: Dr. Portell Vila warns Embassy that Criterio left-wingers
are trying to bring Communists into the party.

Dr. Portell Vila called today at the Embassy and during the course of the conversation spoke of his grave preoccupation regarding the efforts of Criterio left-wingers to bring Communists into the party.

He stated that Pedro Llada, Eduardo Caron, Vicentino Antuña, Max Lornik and others were trying to get Communists into the Criterio party. He said that, specifically, they were trying to get the notorious Communist, Salvador Gómez Arriés, not only into the Criterio party but to run as an Criterio candidate for Senator. He said that a group of Criterio approached him on the matter to learn his views and he told them he would resist such a move with all his strength.

Portell Vila said he considered the matter so urgent that he at once wrote an article entitled "Un Comisionado" which he was going to try to get into El Nuevo of January 29 instead of Wednesday the 30th which is the day of the week when his column usually appears. He said this would be an extension of his article published January 20 in El Nuevo.

I told Portell Vila that while the Embassy maintained a strict neutral attitude in the matter of Cuban politics, it would have a very keen interest in anything pertaining to the Communists whom we considered an enemy common to all free countries and free national political parties. I congratulated him on his efforts to keep Communists out of his own Criterio party and wished him every success in this undertaking. I said I assumed that if the party announced notorious Communists as Criterio candidates for office that the party would presumably lose a lot of support from persons who did not wish to be associated with Communists. I added that I hoped by assumption was not mere wishful thinking. He stated that it was definitely not wishful thinking. He stated that it was definitely not wishful thinking and that is exactly what would happen. He said that he would revert to these efforts of Pedro Llada and company with all the strength at his command, regardless of whether an association with Communists won or lost votes for the Criterio party.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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Dr. Portell Vila indicated that he would try to keep me informed of developments within the Socialist party in so far as they related to the Communists. I thanked him, reiterating that my sole interest in the matter was the common threat of Communism to all free nations and particularly Communist success or failure in infiltrating into democratic political parties.



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SECURITY INFORMATION

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| From: | Report No. TIG-1365, Local File No. 30-248. |
| No. of Pages: | 5 |
| Report Made By: | No. of Enclosures: None. |
| Distribution: | by copy to: Wash 3 orally to: File 1 No other distribution. |

Source Cryptonym: Amlikar. References: ID-972; TIG-1266.

Source, Operational Data, and Comments: DOCUMENT RECORDED
MICROFILMED

COMMENTS

Our TIG-1266 tried to answer as fully as possible ID-972 but it was realized at that time that more complete information on the Juventud Socialista would be appreciated by Headquarters. Amlikar, therefore, was requested to supply us with information which we felt Ambivalent had not supplied previously. The attached report confirms partial information previously supplied by Ambivalent and supplies additional information of interest.

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Form No. 200-1000
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19-4-5-11

FILE IN 201-209258*

(CONFIDENTIAL)

Subject: Further Information on the Juventud Socialista. Report No. 214-1365.

Date of Information: 2 Jan 51.

1. The PSP (Partido Socialista Popular, Cuban Communist Party) high command maintains continued interest to a very large degree in the Juventud Socialista organization. One of the principal tasks of the communist party is to maintain the direction of a strong communist youth movement which will respond only to the ideological foundation of the communist party. In the PSP the most insistent voice of this communist principle is that of BLAS ROCA who takes a personal interest in the direction of the Juventud Socialista and constantly watches over its activities through trusted lieutenants. Many of the present leaders of the PSP were formerly leaders of the Juventud Comunista, the former Juventud Socialista. Men of this type are Severo AGUERO, Agustin SUAREZ, and Osvaldo SANCHEZ, prominent PSP member in Camaguey Province. On its own part, the Juventud Socialista maintains a close liaison with the National Executive Committee of the PSP through its leader, Flavio BRAVO, who attends the weekly meetings of the National Committee.

2. The caliber of the Juventud Socialista direction is high. Its leaders are militant communists and many members of the Juventud Socialista National and Provincial Committees have been political candidates for various government offices in past elections. Second to Flavio BRAVO in the leadership of the group is Luis AS MARTIN; both of these men were political candidates in recent elections and have attended various conferences abroad. Other leaders of note are: Lionel SOTO, President of the School of Philosophy, Havana University; Bienvenido ALVAREZ and his wife Yolanda LOPEZ PEREZ; Federico RITA and Corolina VILLA, all children of the well-known communist leader Cesar VILLA, who were educated in Russia; Julio ACUADO; Bienvenido SUAREZ, Rafael VALDES VIVO; Ramón CALCINES, Juventud Socialista member from Las Villas Province; Fidel DOMENECH of Oriente Province; and PAEZ (fmu) of the printing section of the Juventud Socialista. Other youth leaders not members of the Juventud Socialista but closely tied up with their activities are: Alfredo GUEVARA; Enrique OVARES; Aramis FABOADA, Max FERNANDEZ of the Ortodoxo Party, and Humberto L. VACASDO, President of the Juventud of the PAU (Partido Acción Unitaria) and Director of the newspaper, Vanguardia Unitaria.

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Date 22 January 1951.

3. The structure of the Juventud Socialista is like that of the PSP. It has committees in all the districts (barrios) of the City of Havana and in the larger cities of the interior. Up until now the Juventud Socialista has not had, according to source, clandestine leaders to take the place of the present overt leaders in case the party is outlawed, nor does it now have these clandestine leaders. However, source feels that there are many secondary and less well-known leaders within the Juventud Socialista who would be able to assume the direction of a clandestine communist youth organization if the PSP decided such an organization should be set up. Source supplies the following names as possible clandestine leaders of such an organization: Julián ACIAGO, "responsable juvenil" (youth representative) of the CTC (Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba) (Communist) a few years ago; Bienvenido GUARÍZ, who is the "responsable juvenil" of the CTC (Communist) at present; Federico RITA, and Georgina VILLA; Walterio CARBOELL, law school student, Havana University; and Héctor CÁSQUELL, communist youth leader at the Ariguanabo textile plant, in Eauta, Havana Province.
4. The PRIO Administrative's anti-communist attitude over the past six months has not visibly affected unfavorably the unity of the Juventud Socialista, according to source. Source gives as a reason for this the fact that the ranks of the Juventud Socialista are composed of proven communist militant youths. Source claims he knows of only one case of defection from the Juventud Socialista ranks, that of a youth named Elio CAPESTANY, Juventud Socialista leader in the Escuela de Artes y Oficios, who has joined the Juventud del PAU.
- Comment:** As is well known, in other communist parties under similar circumstances and as we have previously reported, some communists have been instructed to infiltrate other political parties. It is difficult to understand how source can conclude positively that the CAPESTANY case was one of defection from the Juventud Socialista.
5. It is true, however, that the PSP has examined very carefully the ranks of the Juventud Socialista for signs of bourgeois weakness. The barrio committees of the PSP established similar committees of the Juventud Socialista with the purpose

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Date 22 January 1951.

in mind of gaining new members for the party as a whole. The methods by which they tried to attract new members for the Juventud Socialista were made up of sewing clubs for girls, English classes, parlor games, and, from time to time, dances. This method had good results as far as getting the youth to draw closer to the Juventud Socialista; however, racial feeling militated against the complete success of this method for many white girls found that they were expected to mix and dance with negroes, which was against their personal convictions. As a result of this racial prejudice, the majority of negro girls among the Juventud Socialista ranks is noticeable. The PSP has now managed to purify the ranks of the Juventud Socialista in preparation for a harder life ahead. The former sewing circles, parlor games, and dances have disappeared and in their place entertainment less conducive to stirring up racial prejudice, such as excursions into the country, etc., are taking place. Today, the Juventud Socialista ranks can more or less be counted upon to act in a united fashion for the good of the PSP and to follow the orders of their leaders.

6. Although there are no official figures on the membership of the Juventud Socialista, source uses as a yardstick the fact that on one occasion Flavio BRAVO stated that there were more than 15,000 socialist youths in the nation and that of these more than 10,000 were in the City of Havana. Source believes that there is probably an overlap between a member of the Juventud Socialista who is of voting age and also affiliates with the PSP during elections. Taking into account this duplication of membership, source believes that the 15,000 figure is correct.

7. The present activities of the Juventud Socialista are listed as follows:

- A. The most important job of the Juventud Socialista is its support of the peace partisans' movement. This consists of street demonstrations, making signs for various parades, collecting signatures, etc.
- B. The Juventud Socialista constantly tries to maintain good relations with other political youth organizations, such as the Juventud del PAU, of the Ortodoxos, and of the Auténticos libres. The Juventud Socialista also tries to influence

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Date: 22 January 1951.

and keep friends with the FEU (Federación Estudiantil Universitaria) of Havana University, the Masonic youth known as the AJEP, and various schools and universities throughout the island.

7. C. They carried out certain demonstrations or propaganda in support of the communist "Plan Cubano contra la Crisis" and the "Conferencia en Defensa de la Economía Nacional."
8. In a national committee meeting of the PJP in June 1950 the directors of the party recommended that the Juventud Socialista spend its energy on the following assignments:
 - A. To work through peasant associations - or organize such associations where they did not exist - in an effort to get such groups to support the partisans of peace movement.
 - B. Make similar efforts among the negroes, intelligentsia, factories, schools, etc.
 - C. To explain to these masses that the USSR is standing for peace along with the popular democracies and China and to demonstrate that the imperialist US stands for war.
 - D. Unite the peasants to the fight of the working-class movement against the PRIO Government and imperialism. The Juventud Socialista should understand that the most important task of all is to perpetuate and further the partisans of peace movement.
9. Recent activities of the Juventud Socialista have been concerned with objections to the U.S.'s entering into the Korean problem and the printing and distribution of their new teen-age magazine, *Cascabel*. The Juventud Socialista has participated in the past and now participates in worker activities, distributing manifestos, attending parades, etc. Sometimes they have fought with the Movimiento Juvenil de la CTS (Government) or with elements of the Acción Revolucionaria Guiteras (ARG) in certain parades or to protect their propaganda signs, etc.
10. Flavio BRAVO in his position as leader of the Juventud Socialista maintains constant contact with youth leaders of the Ortodoxos, PAU, Auténticos Libres, AJEP, various student leaders, and protestant religious youth groups. Apart from this, source

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Date, 22 January 1951.

does not supply any indication that BRAVO carries on clandestine liaison with or penetration activities into other youth groups.

11. The Comisión Juvenil of the CTC (Communist) is the same type of organization as the Juventud Socialista but with a different name. The only difference between these two is that the Juventud Socialista is a well-organized unit with a definite membership, whereas the Comisión Juvenil is under the direction of the CTC (Communist) and its membership is mainly made up of Juventud Socialista members with non-communist youths forming the balance. The head of the Comisión Juvenil of the CTC (Communist) is Bienvenido SUAREZ, negro, with his deputies, Héctor CARBONELL and Julio LACALDO, also negroes. The official statements and acts of these men are guided and directed by Carlos FERNANDEZ, one of the communist leaders of the CTC. The activities of the Comisión Juvenil are limited mainly to parades and demonstrations of the CTC itself and they do not have an organized existence in the same manner as the Juventud Socialista. Membership of the Comisión Juvenil is on a much more-reduced scale than that of the Juventud Socialista.

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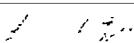
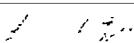
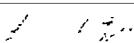
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| TO | RI/ANALYSIS SECTION | DATE | OPEN | ARMED | CLOSE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| INSTRUCTIONS: Form must be typed or printed in block letters. SECTION I: List 201 number, name and identifying data in the spaces provided. All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete. SECTION II: List cryptonym or pseudonym, if assigned. If true name is sensitive, obtain 201 number from 201 Control Deck and complete Section I and Section III. On a separate form, enter the 201 number and complete Section II and Section III. Submit each form separately. SECTION III: To be completed in all cases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SECTION I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <tr> <td>TYPE NAME</td> <td>2.</td> <td>(Last)</td> <td>(First)</td> <td>(Middle)</td> <td>(Title)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"> <input type="checkbox"/> RECORD <input type="checkbox"/> CONFIDENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TOP SECRET <input type="checkbox"/> REF ID: A1234567890 </td> </tr> <tr> <td>PHOTO</td> <td>4.</td> <td>BIRTH DATE</td> <td>5.</td> <td>COUNTRY OF BIRTH</td> <td>6.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>D</td> <td>M</td> <td>Y</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">OTHER IDENTIFICATION</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">7. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 CM <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 OCC-POS. CODE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">8.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"> SECTION II CRYPTONYM <input type="checkbox"/> PSEUDONYM <input type="checkbox"/> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"> COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE <input type="checkbox"/> 10. SECOND COUNTRY INTEREST <input type="checkbox"/> 11. THIRD COUNTRY INTEREST <input type="checkbox"/> 12. </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"> PERMANENT CHARGE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO RESTRICTED FILE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO SIGNATURE  </td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | TYPE NAME | 2. | (Last) | (First) | (Middle) | (Title) | <input type="checkbox"/> RECORD <input type="checkbox"/> CONFIDENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TOP SECRET <input type="checkbox"/> REF ID: A1234567890 | | | | | | PHOTO | 4. | BIRTH DATE | 5. | COUNTRY OF BIRTH | 6. | YES | NO | D | M | Y | | CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH | | | | | | OTHER IDENTIFICATION | | | | | | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 CM <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 OCC-POS. CODE | | | | | | 8. | | | | | | SECTION II CRYPTONYM <input type="checkbox"/> PSEUDONYM <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE <input type="checkbox"/> 10. SECOND COUNTRY INTEREST <input type="checkbox"/> 11. THIRD COUNTRY INTEREST <input type="checkbox"/> 12. | | | | | | PERMANENT CHARGE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO RESTRICTED FILE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO SIGNATURE  | | | | | |
| TYPE NAME | 2. | (Last) | (First) | (Middle) | (Title) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RECORD <input type="checkbox"/> CONFIDENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TOP SECRET <input type="checkbox"/> REF ID: A1234567890 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PHOTO | 4. | BIRTH DATE | 5. | COUNTRY OF BIRTH | 6. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES | NO | D | M | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER IDENTIFICATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 CM <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 OCC-POS. CODE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| SECTION II CRYPTONYM <input type="checkbox"/> PSEUDONYM <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE <input type="checkbox"/> 10. SECOND COUNTRY INTEREST <input type="checkbox"/> 11. THIRD COUNTRY INTEREST <input type="checkbox"/> 12. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERMANENT CHARGE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO RESTRICTED FILE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO SIGNATURE  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Form No. 831 Use previous edition.
1 Oct. 56SECRET
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(38)

14-00000

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUSPECT: ORLANDO BOSCH AVILA

FBI DOCUMENTS

DATE: 25 SEPTEMBER 1969

CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN

SUBJECT: ROLANDO ARCADIO MASFERRER ROJAS

FBI FILE NO: 2-156 (MIAMI)

DATE: 15 OCTOBER 1968

CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, AKA, COMMITTEE OF
CUBANS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITY OF
THE EXILE

FBI FILE NO: 105-16515 (MIAMI)



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

(3)

F-48
BIOGRAPHICAL
INFORMATION

4-67

FORM APPROVED
DUOGEN, DIA 100 NO. 43-1436UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|----------------|--|--------------------------|--|---|--|------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| FATHER | | MOTHER | | SPOUSE (IF NONE, SO STATE) (FAMILY NAME) (FOR WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME) | | FIRST NAME | | BIRTHDATE | | CITY & COUNTRY OF BIRTH | | DATE OF MARRIAGE | | PLACE OF MARRIAGE | |
| | | | | | | | | 1/16/1961 | | | | 12-1962 | | | |
| FORMER SPOUSES (IF NONE, SO STATE) | | FAMILY NAME (FOR WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME) | | FIRST NAME | | BIRTHDATE | | DATE & PLACE OF MARRIAGE | | DATE AND PLACE OF TERMINATION OF MARRIAGE | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| APPLICANT'S RESIDENCE LAST FIVE YEARS. LIST PRESENT ADDRESS FIRST. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER | | CITY | | PROVINCE OR STATE | | COUNTRY | | FROM MONTH | | YEAR | | TO MONTH | | YEAR | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PRESENT TIME | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| APPLICANT'S EMPLOYMENT LAST FIVE YEARS. (IF NONE, SO STATE) LIST PRESENT EMPLOYMENT FIRST. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER | | CITY | | COUNTRY | | OCCUPATION | | FROM MONTH | | YEAR | | TO MONTH | | YEAR | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PRESENT TIME | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAST FOREIGN RESIDENCE OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR (IF NOT SHOWN ABOVE) | | LAST OCCUPATION ABROAD (IF NOT SHOWN ABOVE) | | CITY | | COUNTRY | | FROM MONTH | | YEAR | | TO MONTH | | YEAR | |
| CITY | | COUNTRY | | FROM | | TO | | | | | | | | | |
| (MONTH) (YEAR) | | (MONTH) (YEAR) | | (MONTH) (YEAR) | | (MONTH) (YEAR) | | | | | | | | | |
| THIS FORM IS SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH APPLICATION FOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NATURALIZATION <input type="checkbox"/> ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DATE | | (SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT OR PETITIONER) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PENALTIES: SEVERE PENALTIES ARE PROVIDED BY LAW FOR KNOWINGLY AND WILLFULLY FALSYIFYING OR CONCEALING A MATERIAL FACT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



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| 2. | 0 |
| 3. | 0 |
| 4. | 0 |

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TUBED

UNIT TIME BY

16 FI

ABSTRACT

19 Aug 55 35072

3D

SECRET 190001Z

DIR CITE WAVE 52839

TYPIC AMKNOB AMRAZZ AMOT

MICROFILMED

AUG 26 1965

DOC MICRO. SEC.

REF DIR 31265

1. AMRAZZ/1 DISCREETLY SOUNDED EXILE COMMUNITY WAVE AREA ON
 REF RQMS WITH FOLLOWING RESULTS:

A. IDEN A TOLD AMRAZZ/1 ON 7 AUG 65 THAT AMJAG/7 (201-209258)
 HAD RECENTLY SAID THAT CONFLICTING REPORTS (NATURE AND MEDIUM NOT
 SPECIFIED) ISSUED BY KUBARK AND ODBEAT RE DOMINICAN CRISIS RESULTED
 IN DOWNGRADING KUBARK, AND SINCE CRISIS IT RUMORED (NOT SPECIFIED
 BY WHOM) ODBEAT WOULD BE SUBSTITUTED ANY MOMENT FOR KUBARK IN
 HANDLING PBRUMEN PROBLEM. IDEN A ADDED HE SURE AMJAG/7 EMPLOYED
 BY KUBARK AND ASSUMED HE GOT INFO FROM HIS KUBARK CONTACT.

(WAVE COMMENT: IN BOTH DAILY RADIO PROGRAM (IDEN B) AND NEWSPAPER
 (IDEN C) HE RUNS, IDEN A HAS CONSISTENTLY FOLLOWED ANTI KUBARK LINE
 SET BY AMBANG/1 INCLUDING HINTS THAT KUBARK BEING EASED OUT OF
 PBRUMEN OPS. IN MEET WITH AMRAZZ/1, IDEN A PRESUMABLY USED AMJAG/7
 NAME WHO HIGHLY RESPECTED ORDER LEND CREDENCE TO RUMOR AND THREW
 AMJAG/7-KUBARK TIE FOR MORE WEIGHT. AMJAG/7 CONSIDERED VERY

SECRET

201-209258

19 Aug 65

B 201-352252

SECRET14-00000-3
10-35272

SECRET, BELIEVED NOT KNOWN IN EXILE COMMUNITY AS HAVING ANY
KUBARK TIES.)

B. AMTRUNK/1 (201-352252) TOLD AMRAZZ/1 10 AUG OF 11321100
UNSPECIFIED RUMORS IN EXILE COMMUNITY RE POSSIBLE ODBAT TAKEOVER
OF ANTI PBRUMEN ACTIVITIES. TIME AND EXTENT ODBAT TAKEOVER NOT
KNOWN. AMTRUNK/1 SEES NO DRASIC CHANGE EVEN IF RUMOR TRUE BUT
SAID HE NOTICED GRADUAL DECREASE KUBARK PERSONNEL IN AREA SINCE FALL
AMBIDDY/1 AND CORRESPONDING INCREASE ODBAT AGENTS. ADDED HE PERSONALLY
KNEW PBRUMENS IN AREA EMPLOYED BY ODBAT BUT DECLINED PROVIDE
NAMES. (WAVE COMMENTS: MANY MEMBERS AMWORLD ALLIED TO R0 CLAIMED
KUBARK STATUS. DECREASE THESE TYPES SINCE DISANDMENT AMWORLD
COULD ACCOUNT FOR ALLEGED REDUCTION NUMBER KUBARK AGENTS WAVE AREA.)

2. WAVE FEELS RUMORS GENERATED SOME EXTENT BY AX-GRINDERS LIKE
IDEN A AND BY OPPORTUNISTS HOPING FOR OVERALL CHANGE WHICH MIGHT
ENABLE THEM GAIN ODOYKE SUPPORT FOR OWN PERSONAL AIMS. NEWSPAPER
IDEN D CONTRIBUTED TO START OF RUMORS BY PLAYING UP ODENVY
"INVESTIGATION" KUBARK ACTIVITIES SANTO DOMINGO AND HINTING NEW
CHIEF KUBARK INDICATED PHASE OUT CIVILIAN CONTROL ANTI-PBRUMEN OPS.

SECRET

CFN 5289 31065 AMRAZZ/1 RQMS A AMRAZZ/1 7 65 AMJAG 7 201-209258

NOT SPECIFIED KUBARK ODBAT RE DOMINICAN NOT SPECIFIED PBRUMEN

SECRET

PRICE 3-4-3
IN 35572

AMJAG/7 B C A ANTI AMBANG/1 OPS AMRAZZ/1 A AMJAG/7 AMJAG/7
NOT KNOWN AMTRUNK/1 201-352252 AMRAZZ/1 10 NOT KNOWN AMTRUNK/1
NO DRASTIC AMFIDDY/1 AMWORLD AMWORLD AX-GRINDERS A ODYOKE D
ODENVY SANTO DOMINGO OPS

BT

SECRET

INDEX YES NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. 201

R-REP TO FILE NO. 201

FILE R-REP RETT. TO BRANCH

DESTROY SIG. 35072

INFO: AMRAZZ

ACTION: WAVE

INFO: WAVE

FILE: 35072

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DOWN READING LINE
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| 3 | 7 |
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TYPIC AMKNOP AMRAZZ AMOT

REF WAVE 5089

(35072)

AMRAZZ

19 AUG 65

DOC. MICRO. BER.

MICROFILMED

ABSTRACT

INDEX

IDEN A:

(201-209258)

IDEN B:

IDEN C:

IDEN D:

SECRET

CFN 5090 5089 A

201-209258 B

BT

C D

SECRET

B201-352252

201-209258

19 Aug 65

